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COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,046—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1897.

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INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.
P. & O. COMPANY.

THE S.S. "HYDASPES" will sail on or about 13th July for CHINA, calling at the LACCADIVE ISLANDS, COLOMBO and SINGAPORE.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
B.I.ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	9th July.
* GANGES	4200	T. F. Creery	16th ,,
B.I.PENINSULAR	5297	W. A. Wheeler	23rd ,,
* SHANNON	4382	J. F. Jephson	30th ,,
B.I.BRITANNIA	6525	J. L. Parfitt	6th Aug.
* GANGES	4200	T. F. Creery	13th ,,
B.I.CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	20th ,,
* SHANNON	4382	J. F. Jephson	27th ,,
B.I.ROME	5545	A. R. Daniell	3rd Sept.
* GANGES	4252	T. F. Creery	10th ,,
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I.INDIA	7911	R. F. Briscoe	18th Sept.
* SHANNON	4382	J. F. Jephson	25th ,,
B.I.ORIENTAL	5381	L. H. Moule	2nd Octr.

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON direct with liberty to call at Malta and Marseilles.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 10 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	A. Martinolich	3,820	1st Aug., 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 326	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,766	12th Aug.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Leva	4,235	12th Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 275	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 576
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 636

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MEDUSA	......	2,799	21st July 1897.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 7, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Schmitz	6th August.
ERNEST SIMONS.	5,707	DeMaubengo	3rd September
LAOS turn screw	6,000	Flandin	1st October.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS & AGENTS,

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 200 without charge for Commission, and Interest allowed.

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PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected FREE of COMMISSION, and without Life Certificates.

Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.

TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.

ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes registered FREE.

VOLUMINOUS Private CODE, minimizing expense, at CLIENTS' Service.

STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold.

GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.

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MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.

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Full information promptly given and Hand books sent free on application.

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CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

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CALCUTTA: Old Court Street House.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 10th July, at 2 p.m., or on the arrival of Mail steamer if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,696 tons, on the 13th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,120 tons, on the 15th July about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on or about 13th July.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA" 1,971 tons, on or about 16th July.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 15th July.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about 10th July, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any other order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
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Bombay, 9th July, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY,

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

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THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

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TWENTY-SECOND EDITION.

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With Portrait of His Highness
RASULKHANJI,
NAWAB SAHEB OF JUNAGADH.

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PRICE: Rs. 5, with Postage Rs. 5-4.

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While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

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A JUBILEE ROMANCE by SANCHO PANZA. Paper Cover, Rs. 1-8 Cloth Gilt, Rs. 2, per V. P. P. Apply to "Commercial Press" Peshawar. This is a present day ROMANCE of EURASIAN and ANGLO-INDIAN LIFE and the characters are living ones. The story begins in 1876 and ends on JUBILEE DAY 1897.

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PARAGON FRAMES—NATURAL STICKS.
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EXTRA RICH TWILL SILK	21	0

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PREPARED AT THE
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These WATERS are sweetened with pure Cane Sugar, Mineral Sugar is not used, and will not go stale.

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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

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At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
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Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt.	6	8

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

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MANUFACTURED AT THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATION.

FROM 1st April, 1897, the PRICE of this QUININE will be as follows:—

	Rs.	a.
1 Pound in Rs. 15 or, post free	15	12
½ " " 7-8 or, post free	8	0
¼ " " 3-12 or, post free	4	4

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the SUPERINTENDENT, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

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MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
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Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilletta" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

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Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

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Honey Water
Lavender Water
Glycerine Pomade
Piver's Eau de Oppoponax
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Opalin Powder
Extract of Elder Flowers
Golden Hair Wash
Eau de Figaro
Piver's Dentifrice
Champhorated Chalk
Camphorated Myrrh and Chalk
Rose Leaf Powder
Cuticura Soap
Honey Soap
Pears' Otto Rose Soap
Rowland's Maccassar Oil
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Symth and Nephew Scent
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Aqua Geneva
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HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

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In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.

The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.

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FOR Rs. 1,000 (With Profits).

Age next Birthday.	Sum Assured payable at Death.								Sum Assured payable in					
	Premiums throughout Life.		Premiums limited to 25 years.		Premiums limited to 20 years.		Premiums limited to 15 years.		25 years or at Death if previous.		20 years or at Death if previous.		15 years or at Death if previous.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
20	21	10	27	2	30	7	36	6	37	11	47	6	64	5
25	24	2	29	7	33	0	39	4	38	7	48	0	64	13
30	27	4	32	5	36	0	42	13	39	11	49	0	65	10
35	31	5	35	14	39	12	47	1	41	10	50	8	66	13
40	36	11	40	8	44	9	52	5	44	10	52	14	68	11
45	43	14	46	12	50	13	58	12	49	6	56	13	71	11

MEDICAL FEE and STAMP on the POLICY are PAID by the COMPANY.

Forms of Proposal and full particulars may be had from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

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GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

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ILLUSTRATED
CATALOGUE,

WHICH GIVES FULL PARTICULARS AS TO THE DIFFERENT SIZES, SHAPES AND PRICES OF OUR MANUFACTURE, IT IS A PERFECT WORK OF ART AND BOUND TO INTEREST THE SMOKING PUBLIC.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, PROPRIETORS, &c.,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

ANEROID BAROMETERS AND THE WEATHER.

IT has been objected that the ANEROID is too sensitive of slight passing changes in the Weather, and raises false alarms, but we think this is preferable to a grudging admission of change when it is impossible to think of going out—the sort of conduct to be expected from most Mercurial Barometers.

Besides you can carry an Aneroid about anywhere, in Camp, by train, on an Elephant or even a Camel, the movement will not injure it; but in the other kind the Mercury would certainly pump the end of the Tube out before it had been carried a mile.

	Rs.	a.
HALL BAROMETER in Fancy Bronze and Mahogany case, entire diameter 13 in. and 6 in. dial	24	0
HALL BAROMETER in plain Oak case, entire diameter 8 in. and 6 in. dial	25	0
HALL BAROMETER in fancy Oak case, entire diameter 11 in. and 8 in. dial, will open and bolt dial	30	0
TABLE BAROMETER, metal gilt and nickel case 3 in. dial	30	0
HALL BAROMETER, fancy carved Mahogany case, entire diameter 10 in. and 6 in. metal dial	32	0
HALL BAROMETER, metal case, entire diameter 6½ in. and 5 in. dial	35	0
HALL BAROMETER, fancy carved Mahogany, entire diameter 11 in. and 8 in. dial	38	8
HALL BAROMETER, plain Oak case, entire diameter 11 in. and 6½ in. dial	40	0
HALL BAROMETER, metal case, entire diameter 18 in. 2½ in. dial	75	0
HALL BAROMETER, nickel case, entire diameter 10 in. and 9 in. dial	90	0

POCKET MOUNTAIN ANEROIDS

FOR MEASURING ALTITUDES.

Consists of a Highly Sensitive Aneroid Barometer and a sliding Vernier for regulating the starting point. The index is marked with scale of feet extending up to 15,000. In ascending a mountain the needle will indicate the altitudes attained. In a Railway Journey over the Ghauts the traveller may see the wonderful Climb and Descent he is unconsciously accomplishing silently and faithfully verified by the needle of his Pocket Aneroid.

Rs. 80, Rs. 100 and Rs. 135.

THERMOMETERS

GUARANTEED ACCURATE.

	Rs.	a.
IN BOXWOOD 10½ in. Centigrade and Fahrenheit	3	8
IN FROSTED GLASS 10 in. ditto with brass mountings for fixing to wall	6	0

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY
DURING 11 YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1896.

Year.	New Assurances.	Net Premium Income.	Invested Funds.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1885	73,48,020	14,76,426	53,28,570
1896	1,58,50,446	39,09,890	2,07,07,563

It will thus be seen that in Eleven Years the Net Premium Income has nearly trebled, whilst the Funds have almost quadrupled, which remarkable expansion affords convincing testimony of Good Management and Successful Working, and promises splendid results in the future.

CHIEF AGENTS:—W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDON
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.
(ESTABLISHED 1850).

THE STRAITS INSURANCE CO., SINGAPORE (MARINE).
THE WORLD MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD.

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, FIRE, and MARINE RISKS.

Terms on Application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY UNDER THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT 1888.

JUSTICES' ELECTION.

THE said ELECTION being a contested Election I hereby publish as required by Section 27 (2) of the aforesaid Act the Names of all the Persons validly nominated with their respective abodes and descriptions, and the names of the persons subscribing, their respective nomination papers as proposers and seconders:—

No.	Name of the Candidate.	Abode.	Description.	Nominated by	Seconded by
1	Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Pestanji Master.	37, Dhobi Talao, (Bombay and Chandanwadi High School).	A Graduate in Medicine and Surgery of the Bombay University.	Mr. Jehangir Byramji Murzban. Mr. Framrose Rustomji Joshi.	Mr. Kavasji Merwanji Shroff. Khan Saheb Fakirji Jivaji.
2	Mr. Kalabhai Lallubhai ...	Girgaum Back Road.	A Pleader of the High Court, Justice of the Peace and Fellow, Bombay University.	Mr. Hormasji Mancherji Chichgar.	Mr. Balchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar.

Under Section 29 (a) of the aforesaid Act I also hereby give notice that the POLL will be taken at a Meeting of the Justices to be held in the Corporation Hall of the Municipal Offices, opposite Victoria Terminus, on FRIDAY, the 16th July, 1897, at 4 P.M.

Voting papers will be issued to those entitled to vote, only at the Meeting.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 9th July, 1897.

DEWAR'S CELEBRATED WHISKIES

LATHAM & Co. have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in Western India for the following:—

JOHN EDWARD & SON'S SPECIAL OLD HIGHLAND.
Ditto. EXTRA SPECIAL OLD HIGHLAND.

To be had of all dealers.

LATHAM & Co., Esplanade Road, BOMBAY. Bunder Road, KARACHI.

ED. BLANCHY & CO., BORDEAUX,

CELEBRATED WINES & BRANDIES.

CLARETS	WHITE WINES	BRANDIES.
MEDOC	GRAVES	COGNAC
ST. JULIEN	BARSAC	
ST. ESTEPHE	SAUTERNE	1884 Vintage.
MARGAUX		Specially recommended.

The Brandies of this Firm are recognised on the Continent and in England as equal to any of the well-known Brands; while the Wines are of exceptionally good value.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA:—

LATHAM & CO., Bunder Road, KARACHI. Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

BEST FOR WARM CLIMATES.
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC SOAPS,
The Original and only reliable Brand.
TOILET SOAP, 6d. Tablets.
PRICKLY-HEAT SOAP, 6d. and 1s. Bars.
Each containing 10 per cent. purest Carbolic.
(Used by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales when in India)
Pleasantly perfumed for Bath or Toilet.
Very serviceable as preventives of Prickly-heat and other skin irritation.

Extract of letter from FRED. J. MOUAT, Esq., late Professor of Medicine in the Calcutta Medical College: "For some time before I left India I used your Carbolic Soaps with much advantage—indeed I ceased to use any other. I found none so soothing to the discomfort caused by Prickly-heat, profuse perspiration, and other sources of dermic irritation."

BEST FOR HORSES & DOGS
IS
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC SOFT SOAP,

Cures Mange, destroys parasites on Animals, giving a healthy tone to the skin, improving the coat, and removing unpleasant odour. Specially useful against Grease Heel, Barsatti, or Mud Fever on Horses, and as cure for Sore-backs. Has proved a cure for Itch and other Skin Diseases. Very suitable for washing floors and rooms infested with insects, or where Contagious Diseases are present.

USED IN HER MAJESTY'S KENNELS.

In 1 lb. & 2 lb. Jars, at ... Tins, at 2s. & 5s. ...

F. C. CALVERT & CO., MANCHESTER, ENGLAND,
AWARDED 73 GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS ...

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "NATAL" arrived from JAPAN, CHINA and COLOMBO [illegible] within eight days [illegible] will not be [illegible] attended to every morning.

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 8th July, 1897.

NOTICE.

MEETING OF THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.

THE MEETING of the ELECTION of a Member of the Municipal Corporation in place of Mr. Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, deceased, will be held in the Corporation Hall of the Municipal Offices, opposite Victoria Terminus, on FRIDAY, the 16th July, 1897, at 4 P.M.

P. C. H. SNOW, Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices, 9th July, 1897.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

(In Liquidation.)

A SIXTH and FINAL DIVIDEND at the rate of 5·07 per cent. on ADMITTED CLAIMS will be payable on and after the 29th instant. Creditors who have changed their address are requested to immediately notify the same to the CHARTERED BANK of INDIA, AUSTRALIA and CHINA.

ATTORNEYS TO THE LIQUIDATOR, Bombay.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BOMBAY.

EXAMINATIONS in 66 subjects will be held under the authority of the City and Guilds of London Institute each year in the month of May. Particulars will be found in the Programme of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, price two annas. Applications for examination must be received before the first Monday in March.

NOWROSJEE N. WADIA, Honorary Secretary.

ENAMELLED NAME-PLATES, SIGN-BOARDS, and all description of Enamelled work in different colors, is being done at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.

For prices and particulars, apply to the Principal.

NOWROSJEE N. WADIA, Honorary Secretary.

APPOINTMENT VACANT.

CEYLON.

INSTRUCTOR IN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING AND TELEGRAPHY FOR THE TECHNICAL COLLEGE.

A GENTLEMAN is REQUIRED to take charge under the SUPERINTENDENT of the College, of the Department of ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING and TELEGRAPHY (including Telephony). He will be required to teach classes in these subjects, and he will have an Assistant. The Principal work of his Department will be training Telegraphy and Telephone Operators for the Government Postal and Railway Departments.

Engagement in the First instance for three years. Salary—Rs. 3,600 per annum.

QUALIFICATIONS.

1. Candidates must have passed creditably a two years' course at a Technical College in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering and Chemistry.

2. Must have served two years in the Workshops, and one year in the Drawing Office, of a good Electrical Engineering firm.

3. Must have a practical knowledge of Telegraphy and Telephony.

4. Must have been teaching for not less than one year, some of the subjects comprised in a College course of Mechanical or Electrical or Telegraph Engineering.

5. Age must be from 25 to 35 years.

Free first-class passage for himself and family, if any, not exceeding five in all, out and home again in satisfactory termination of engagement.

Applications stating age and experience and accompanied by copies of testimonials (not originals) with the name and address of the references of whom enquiry may be made will be received by the Hon'ble the Colonial Secretary, Colombo, Ceylon, up to the 15th of August, 1897.

Further enquiries may be made of the SUPERINTENDENT, CEYLON TECHNICAL COLLEGE, Colombo.

Colombo, 1st July, 1897.

ESTATE COL. E. S. REYNOLDS, DECEASED.

Pursuant to Section 42 Act XXVII of 1860.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having Claims against the late EDWARD SWATMAN REYNOLDS, Colonel, Indian Staff Corps, who died at Brighton, in the County of Sussex, on the 12th day of November, 1896, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to STANLEY HUMPHERY, Major, Gloucestershire Regiment, are requested to send in the same to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co. of Bombay, within one month from this date, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co. shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co., whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co., Attornies for Maj. S. Humphery, Administrator to Estate.

Bombay, 18th June, 1897.

THE RIPON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 50 per share for the half-year ended 30th June, 1897, is made payable at the Registered office of the Company, No. 33, Alice Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, from MONDAY, the 19th July, 1897, between 12 and 3 P.M., to Members whose names stand on the Register on that day, on production of their Share Certificates.

Members residing at Ahmedabad will be paid their Dividends by the Company's Clerk at that place.

TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 12th to 19th July, 1897, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Directors,

NANABHOY B. JEEJEEBHOY AND Co., Agents,

33, Alice Buildings, Bombay, 29th June, 1897.

LIST of ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge.

ESUBAI, woman, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant.

LILLADHUR WALJI, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.

GOOLAM HYDER, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant.

THOMAS PATRICK GEOGHEGAN, late a Major in Her Majesty's 3rd Queen's Own Bombay Light Cavalry.

MULJI HURIDAS, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant.

KARA HEERJI, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.

J. S. WAKEMAN, late a Guard in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company.

ELI HINGLEY, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant.

OLIVER LONGCROFT DOWNES, late a Lieutenant in Her Majesty's 7th Bombay Cavalry.

ABDULALLI ISMAILJI, late of Bombay, Borah Inhabitant.

ALEXO JOAQUIM PAIS, late Goanese Butler in the employ of E. A. Bulkley, Esq., District Superintendent of Police, Dhulia.

DHARAMSEY RAMDAS and JAMKOOBAI, his widow, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants.

DAMODAR NANA KAIKAR, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.

NURBAI, woman, late of Bombay, Cutchi Memon Inhabitant.

MERWANJI DADABHOY Nowsariwalla, late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant.

BHIMABAI, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates, are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

LOUIS P. RUSSELL, Acting Administrator-General.

Administrator-General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 3rd July, 1897.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, and in re Veterinary-Lieutenant-Colonel John Anderson, an Insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on MONDAY, the 12th day of July, 1897, at 3 p.m.

All that leasehold property, consisting of the messuage or stable situate at Bellasis Road, Byculla, and known as the Byculla Gymkhana Stables, and held under an indenture of lease, dated the 31st December, 1894, whereby the same were demised unto the said John Anderson and Wilson Thompson Lidbetter for a term of 10 years, from the 1st January, 1895, at a monthly rent of Rs. 600, subject to the covenants and conditions therein contained, including a covenant by the lessees to pay the sum of Rs. 7,200 in advance, to be held as a deposit and credited towards the rent as from 1st January, 1904, but on which amount the lessor agreed to pay interest unto the lessees half-yearly at 3½ per cent. per annum from the 1st January, 1894, to the 31st day of December, 1903, and the business carried on upon the last-mentioned premises, together with the forge, plant, tools, stock-in-trade and tenants' fixtures, standing and being upon the said premises at the date of the sale as a going concern.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the Official Assignee, at his office, in the High Court, Bombay, or to Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Bayley, and Dunlop, solicitors, at their office, No. 30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 10th July, 1897.

KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.

This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life). All woollens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insects. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in their dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that every package of the genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING; without this any article offered is a fraud. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

WORMS.—"CHILDREN'S."
WORMS.—"CHILDREN'S."
WORMS.—"CHILDREN'S."
WORMS.—"CHILDREN'S."
WORMS.—"CHILDREN'S."

Keating's Worm Tablets is a unique medicine (A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT) both in appearance and taste furnishing a most agreeable method of administering a certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is perfectly safe and mild, especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply S[illegible] [illegible]ENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE DEBENTURES for Rs. 8 Lakhs at 6 per cent. having been applied for and allotted for the full amount, no more applications will be received for same.

By Order,

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 7th July, 1897.

AMERICAN-CANADIAN-MEDITERRANEAN-BLACK SEA AND DANUBE LINE OF STEAMERS.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the American-Canadian-Mediterranean-Black Sea and Danube Lines of Steamers, Sailing from LONDON and represented in London by Messrs. Wm. JOHNSTONE and Co., and are prepared to book cargo on through BILLS of LADING for Boston and Philadelphia. Further information can be obtained at our office.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co., 44, Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE.

THE ENTERTAINMENT to GENERAL GATACRE is FIXED for the 20th instant. Gentlemen desirous of subscribing to the Entertainment are requested to do so without loss of time.

NOTICE.

WE have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for Messrs. ALEXANDER FERGUSON and Co., Ld., Distillers, of GLASGOW, and shall be glad to receive orders for their well-known "P. and O." and "SPECIAL CREAM" Whiskies.

W. & A. GRAHAM AND CO.,

Bombay, 1st July, 1897.

THE UNION SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 121, Medows Street, Fort, (next to Messrs. Ralli Brothers) on SATURDAY, the 10th day of July, 1897, at 2 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1896.

II.—To declare a Dividend.

III.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

IV.—To confirm appointments of additional Directors.

V.—To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

LANG & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1897.

N.B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 2nd day of July, 1897, to SATURDAY, the 10th day of July, 1897, both days inclusive.

DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.

MADRAS AND BOMBAY.

CAPITAL..................Rs. 10,00,000.

GUARANTEED PENSION AND ENDOWMENT DEPARTMENT.

Any male or female by paying a subscription of Rs. 5 per month for 15 consecutive years, can secure, after such fifteen years, a pension of Rs. 10 per month till his death, and after death his nominee will be entitled to receive the full amount of subscriptions paid to the Corporation plus compound interest at Rs. 6¼ per cent. per annum.

EXPLANATORY TABLE SHOWING PROFIT TO THE SUBSCRIBERS.

In Years.	Actual sum paid by a Subscriber by monthly instalments of Rs. 5.	In the event of his withdrawal or discontinuance a subscriber shall receive Rs.
10	600	795
11	660	904
12	720	1,020
13	780	1,143
14	840	1,274
15	900	1,413*

*After the pensioner's death this amount will be paid to his nominee. A subscriber may pay as much more subscriptions as he likes in this DEPARTMENT on the above scale.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGE.—Loans.—Subscribers of this Department will get loans from the Corporation repayable by 25 monthly instalments.

Banking & General Agency business of every description transacted. Shares are still available. For Handbook of full information and other particulars, apply to—

PARULEKER & Co., Local Agents.

5, Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NIGHT OF THE GODS.

BY JOHN O'NEILL.

IN TWO VOLUMES, WITH INDEX.

THE First Volume of this work, embodying a vast amount of accurately recorded Folk Lore, Myths and Symbols, and giving especial prominence to the Mythology of India and the Further East, has been already published.

The death of the Author in January last delayed the publication of the Second Volume which, with the Index, is now in the press.

The Two Volumes form an unrivalled collection of the Primitive Beliefs of the Aryan, the Yellow, the Red and the Black Races and the Origins of World Myths, collated and focussed by an accomplished scholar and man of letters.

Volume II. with the Index, will be sold to registered Subscribers at 18 shillings net each with order.

Volume I. which forms a handsome large 8vo. book of 582 pages, with Illustrations, will be sold with Vol. II., the net price of the two Volumes being £1-16s. with order.

As soon as Vol. II. is issued the price of the complete work WILL BE RAISED, to £2-12-6.

Subscriptions to be sent to the publisher, DAVID NUTT, 270-271 STRAND, LONDON, E.C., or to the MANAGER "Bombay Gazette" office, Fort, Bombay.

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UNIVERSE-AXIS MYTHS.
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2. The Dogs at the Chinvadh Bridge.
3. The Heaven's box.
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Messrs. KING, KING & Co., Agents and Secretaries,

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FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	" 8,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,127,500 Sterling.

RESULTS OF 1895.

Net Premiums		£847,095
Profit—excluding Interest.	£104,176	
Interest on Investments	33,001	
		137,177
Dividends for Year	£42,550	
Added to Reserves	94,627	
		137,177

LOSSES paid during past TEN YEARS. £4,202,433.

FINANCIAL PROGRESS.

	Premiums.	Reserve Funds.
1875	£251,516	£28,287
1885	490,012	351,657
1895	847,095	794,827

Insurances granted on all classes of risks in Bombay or the Mofussil. Surveys made and specifications of COTTON MILLS and other risks drawn up free of charge.

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE:—3, Forbes Street.

WM. D. GRAHAM, Resident Secretary.

AGENTS:—

MESSRS. DAVID SASSOON & Co.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year. Application to

Dr. GLOEL, Landhaus Birkenfeld, Wesel-am-Rhein, Germany.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 30
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 15
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

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First insertion..................As. 5 per line.
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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted of Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of its, sidence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ....Re. 1-8
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"BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

To SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-Yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" 7-8
Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" 3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... " 6
Quarterly .... " 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... " 6
Quarterly .... " 3

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h 30m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 7-53m., 7-10a. Low water, 0-52m., 1-50a.
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Meadow Street, 2 p.m.
Phillips and Company, adjourned annual meeting, 4-30 p.m.
Music at the Victoria Gardens, 5-45 p.m.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Marine Battalion.
Ralli Brothers vs. Hindu Gymkhana.
Y.M.C.A. vs. Ordnance.
Y.M.C.A. vs. B. B. and C. I Railway.
Municipal vs. Islam Gymkhana.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 30m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 9-6m., 8-28e. Low water, 0m., 3-3a.
P. and O. s. s. Ganges, with English mails of the 25th ultimo, due to arrive, daylight.

CRICKET.

Hindu Gymkhana vs. Parsee Gymkhana.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.—The Bishop of Bombay will preach in the Cathedral, to-morrow evening. The collections are for the Organ Restoration Fund.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commenced on the 28th ultimo, were formally dissolved yesterday afternoon.

RELIGIOUS LECTURE.—A lecture will be delivered in the Church Mission Hall, Girgaum, this evening, at 6-30, by the Rev. R. M. Gray, M.A. Subject: "The Witness of the Apostles to Christ."

ARYAN SOCIAL UNION.—At a regular weekly meeting of this Union, at the Arya Samaj Hall, Girgaum, this evening, at 6-30, Mr. D. D. Gilder will speak on the "Drink Traffic in India."

THE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.—A public lecture will be delivered by Mr. Dinshah D. Writer, in English, at the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, Bombay Branch, 37, Hornby Road, Fort, to-morrow (Sunday), at 3½ p.m. Subject: "Faith vs. Fate in the Battle of Life."

LECTURES.—Lectures for English-speaking Indians will be given in the Young Men's Christian Association's Rooms, Apollo Bunder, to-day and to-morrow (Saturday and Sunday), at 8-45 p.m., by Mr. Frank Anderson, B.A., of Oxford. Subject: "The Function of Reason in the search after God."

THE CHARGE OF BRIBERY.—We are requested to state that the man Roopa Vella, who was dismissed by Mr. Hamilton, yesterday, on a charge of bribery, is not employed in the Health Department. It appears that he is employed under the Plague Committee.

COLLAPSE OF WALLS.—The wall of a house, belonging to one Khundoo Pitaji, and situated at Musjid Road, suddenly collapsed, on Thursday, causing damage to the extent of Rs. 200.—About 30 feet of the wall of the Jew's cemetery, at Grant Road, gave way, and fell into the cemetery. No one was injured.

OVER-CROWDING A BUFFALO STABLE.—Hassum Cassum was charged by Mr. Maneckji Byramji Mody, of the Health Department, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, with infringing Municipal rules for license by keeping twenty-six buffaloes in a stable licensed to keep fifteen. The magistrate sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 20.

PHONOGRAPHY.—Messrs. Raj Narain, clerk, General Traffic Manager's office, B. B. and C. I. Railway, and Asher Moses, clerk, Traffic Manager's Office, G. I. P. Railway, have obtained elementary certificates in phonography from Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, London. They were instructed by Mr. Anandrao Madhavrao Edwanker, short-hand teacher, 75, Dhobie Talao, opposite New Agiary.

ACCIDENT AT A FOOTBALL MATCH.—On Thursday evening, a seaman, named T. Jones, belonging to her Majesty's steamship Brisk, was looking on at the football match on the Cooperage, when a couple of players bumped up against him accidentally, with the result that the whole party fell down, and Jones' left leg was fractured. Jones was conveyed to the St. George's Hospital, where he is now being treated.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A BULLOCK.—Savitree, a Hindu woman, aged sixty years, residing at Nagpada, was, on Thursday morning last, walking along Doorgadavie Street, when she was accidentally knocked down by a bullock, which had broken loose while being led along the said street by a man, named Soma Jannoo, and sustained a fracture of the collar-bone. The woman was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

DANGER OF JUMPING ON PASSING CARRIAGES.—About half-past 5 o'clock, on Thursday evening, Vithal Sayaji, a Hindu lad, aged twelve years, residing with his parents in Essaji Street, Mandvie, jumped on the back seat of a passing shigram, in Jambiee Street. His dhotur got entangled in the spokes of one of the wheels, which dragged his right leg between them, causing a fracture of the right thigh. The boy was sent to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, and detained for treatment.

AN ADDRESS TO A SPECIAL CONSTABLE.—Residents [of the] Girgaum District presented an address to Mr. Tribhovandas Mungaldas, in the rooms of the Cosmopolitan Club, last evening, for the valuable services rendered by him to the district while acting as a special constable during the plague. General Gatacre, who presided on the occasion, in handing the address formally to Mr. Tribhovandas, praised the manner in which "the son of a good family and a benevolent father," had carried on the work of house-to-house visitation. Mr. Tribhovandas, replying to the address, thanked the meeting and the General for doing him the honour.

ROBBED BY A SERVANT.—Nanoo Khadabux, an Irani tea and coffee shopkeeper, at Dongree Street, reported to the police, on Thursday morning, that on the afternoon of the 6th instant, he left his shop in charge of his servant, named Ahmed, aged fifteen years, and went to Mazagon on some business. On returning to the shop at 7 o'clock in the evening, complainant found Ahmed had disappeared, and on opening a box in the shop, discovered one currency note for Rs. 100, one for Rs. 50, and Rs. 30 in cash, had been stolen. The servant Ahmed had been in complainant's employ for the last two years.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme, at the Victoria Gardens, this evening, at 5-45 (weather permitting):—

March	The G. I. P.	[illegible]
Overture	French Comedy	Keler Bela.
Selection	Manola	Lecocq.
Valse	Au Pays des Chansons	Farbach.
Song	Love's Old Sweet Song	Molloy.
Polka	Hannah	Kuhner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the first of June last, there were 59 bullocks, 18 horses, and 18 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month 98 bullocks, 44 horses, and 25 dogs were admitted, and 45 bullocks, 33 horses, and 20 dogs were discharged from the hospital. Two cases among horses and 8 cases among dogs proved fatal. The following animals were treated as out-patients during the month:—22 horses, 3 bullocks, 22 dogs, 1 she-goat, 1 monkey, and 1 parrot.

ELECTION BY THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—The Municipal Commissioner had fixed yesterday as the day for the nomination of candidates for the vacancy on the Corporation caused by the death of Mr. Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, a representative of the Justices. Two candidates have come forward: (1) Dr. Dinsha Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, proposed by Mr. J. B. Murzban, and seconded by Mr. K. M. Shroff; also proposed by Mr. Framroz Rustomjee Joshi and seconded by Khan Saheb Fakirjee Jivaji; and (2) Mr. Kalabhai Lallubhai, pleader, proposed by Mr. H. M. Chichgar, and seconded by Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna. As the election is a contested one, a poll will be taken at a meeting of the Justices of the Peace to be held in the Corporation Hall on Friday, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m.

TRESPASSING AT THE TURKISH CONSULATE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, Mahomed Hoosein, a Siddi, was charged by Constable Brewis, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, with trespass into the offices of the Turkish Consul, at Murzban Road. He was further charged with intimidating the Vice-Consul for Turkey with assault. The accused went to Mr. Mahomed Kadri Bey, and requested him to grant him a free passport for Bussorah, but this was denied him. He then unceremoniously threw himself in a chair by the side of the Vice-Consul, and when he was told to leave the premises he exclaimed that he was as good as any gentleman in the world, and that he was privileged to sit with the Consul. He was forcibly ejected from the office, when he swore at his ejectors and kicked up a row. The magistrate sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or in default to undergo six weeks' imprisonment.

CELEBRATING THE DIAMOND JUBILEE.—Bhow Laxman was released from jail on the Jubilee day by the orders of Government. When he came out of jail he had not the wherewithal to celebrate the Jubilee in a convivial manner. As a short way out of his embarrassment, he broke into the shop of Mr. G. A. Charpie, watchmaker, and stole sixteen silver watches, in the disposal of which he was assisted by Ananta Narayen, who sold six watches to one Jiwaji Adumji for a nominal price of Rs. 17. On the theft being discovered the matter was reported to the police, who found out the thief and his accomplice. One watch was found buried under the ground in Ananta's house. Both Bhow and Ananta were charged before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, the first with committing the theft, and the second with assisting him in the disposal of the stolen property. The magistrate sentenced the first accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and the second to one year's imprisonment with hard labour.

UNTRUSTWORTHY SERVANT.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Ellis charged Rama Dhondo, a [illegible] servant in the employ of Motiram Nanji, a [illegible] a mill, and residing at Dadar, with theft [illegible] of copper and brass vessels of the aggregate value of Rs. 150, the property of his master, the complainant. The accused had been in the service of the complainant for about six years. About three weeks ago complainant and his family went to reside at Bandora, leaving the accused in charge of the house. During the absence of his master and his family, the accused about ten days ago stole the pots from the house, and pledged them with a [illegible] at Dadar for Rs. 60. When complainant returned to Bombay on the 3rd instant, he discovered the theft, and reported it to the police, who [illegible] arrested the accused in his house at [illegible] pura, and recovered the property from the [illegible] dealer. Accused pleading guilty to the charge was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE LATE MUNICIPAL CHIEF ACCOUNTANT.—Mr. Sorabji N. Cooper, late Municipal Chief Accountant, was a good Freemason and [illegible] had a long connection with the Craft, in [illegible] was only one Native Masonic Lodge [illegible] Star of Western India," working under the [illegible] Constitution, in Bombay, Mr. Sorabji was [illegible] tal, with Mr. Framji Dinshaw Petit, [illegible] N. N. Wadia, Mr. Dhunjibhoy [illegible] and Mr. [illegible] M. Jeejeebhoy, Mr. [illegible] in having [illegible] under the English Constitution. Mr. Sorabji was a member of several Craft Lodges and Chapters. He was also instrumental, with others, in establishing the "Eastern Star Lodge of Instruction," where lectures on the philosophy and excellence of Freemasonry were delivered. His special service consisted in auditing and checking the accounts of the various Lodges with which he was connected. He was a Past Master of "Eastern Star," a Past President of the Instruction Lodge, and had held high offices in the District Grand Lodge of Bombay.

ST. ISABEL'S (LADIES') CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION, KALBADAVIE CIRCLE.—Mrs. Kate Viegas, honorary treasurer, begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following donations towards this Circle from 1st January to 30th June 1897:—H. E. the Right Hon'ble Lord Sandhurst, G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay, Rs. 20; H. H. the Hon'ble Maharaja Bahadur of Durbhanga, G.C.I.E., and the Hon'ble Mr. Nowrosjee N. Wadia, C.I.E., each Rs. 15; Sir George Cotton, Kt., Mr. Alex. J. Agabeg, and G.D., each Rs. 10; the Hon'ble Sir Charles F. Farran, Kt., (Chief Justice of Bombay, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabji, Sir J. M. Campbell, K.C.I.E., Mr. L. Penny, C.E., Mr. H. J. Rustomjee, R.A.E., J. McN., Hormusji Muncherji Cama's Charity Fund for 1896, Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, I.C.S., Mr. P. B. Savile, F. W. S., H. J. L., C. S., E. P., Credit Lyonnais, H.E.E.P., F. A. R., Mr. Banujee Sorabjee Patell, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. I. O'Callaghan, Mr. C. T. Burke, Mr. K. Yamada, H.D.O., Mr. E. Greenwood, and Pramjee Muncherjee Cama Charity, each Rs. 5; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mahadev G. Ranade, C.I.E., Rs. 4; J.C.G.C., W.C.S., A.B., Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Bros., and H. G., each 3; Sirdar Khan Bahadur Cassim Haji Mitha, Mr. Kaikhusro N. Kabraji and Mr. Furdoonji N. Postwalla, each Rs. 2; T.T., C.B., Mr. Hassum Rahimtoola Khairaz, and Mr. Muncherji Bhicaji Contractor, each Re. 1. Total Rs. 229. Further donations will be thankfully received and acknowledged.

DISPUTE AMONGST HORSE-DEALERS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Nolan prosecuted Peerozshah Framji, a horse-breaker, and Jabar Mahomed and Suliman Abdul Aziz, Arab horse-dealers, residing in Oomer Jamal's stables, at Bellasis Road, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, charging all the accused with causing hurt to Darvesh Abdul Waheb, another horse-dealer, living at Two Tanks. Mr. Velinker, pleader, appeared for the complainant, and the accused Nos. 1 and 3 were defended by Mr. Sealy and Mr. Boyce, pleaders, the second accused being undefended. About half-past 9 o'clock, on the night of the 15th ultimo, the complainant, in company of an Arab woman, named Zohora, and a friend, named Sultan Beg Ahmed Beg, was driving in a victoria along the Grant Road, and proceeding towards Kamatipura to go to Zohora's house. On their reaching the corner of Cursetji Suklaji Street, the third accused came in front and stopped the carriage by catching hold of the horse's reins. The first and second accused then ordered Sultan Beg to come out of the victoria, and on his doing so, they assaulted complainant with sticks, inflicting wounds on the fore head and other parts of the body. No. 1 then got into the carriage, and drove the woman Zohora to his house in Suklaji Street. When the police appeared on the scene, the accused had cleared away. The complainant was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where his wounds were dressed, and he was allowed to go home. Nos. 1 and 2 were arrested by the police on the following morning, and the third accused was apprehended a couple of days after in the complainant's house, at Two Tanks, where he had gone to tender an apology for the part he had taken in assaulting him. It appears from the evidence adduced before the magistrate, that the woman Zohora had been in the keeping of the first accused for the last six or seven years; but recently the complainant, it was alleged, had been attempting to take her away from him. On the morning of the day in question, No. 1 went out, leaving Zohora in the house. On returning home in the evening, he found Zohora missing. He made enquiries, when the second accused, who occasionally used to visit the house of No. 1, informed the latter that he knew where Zohora was. They both started from home, and arriving at the corner of the street, were joined by No. 3. Before they had gone many yards away from the corner, they noticed a victoria coming towards them with the woman in it. The carriage was stopped, and the scuffle took place as above stated. The first accused, in his defence, said that Zohora was his kept-mistress, and had lived with him for some years past. On the 15th ultimo, when he returned home in the evening, Zohora was away. No. 2, who was a dealer in Arab horses, at Oomer Jamal's stables, and who happened to be in his house on a visit, informed No. 1 that he knew where Zohora was. He thereupon told him to assist him in finding her out. At 9 p.m., they started, and on arriving at the corner of the street, saw Zohora in a victoria with the complainant and Sultan Beg. He (No. 1) did not assault anyone, but took the woman home, and on the following morning was surprised by the police, who informed him that he had assaulted complainant, and took him to the police chowkey. No. 2 made a similar statement. His Worship convicted first and second accused on a charge of causing hurt to complainant, and sentenced them each to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment. No 3 was convicted on a charge of abetment of the offence, and was fined Rs. 15.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

IN the fifty-ninth report of the bank the Directors submit to the Shareholders a Statement of the Liabilities and Assets and of the Profit and Loss Account of the Bank as at the close of the half-year on 30th June last as follows:—

They have pleasure in reporting that the transactions of the half-year have resulted in a net profit of Rs. 10,35,275-10-1 to which has to be added the balance carried forward from the previous half-year Rs. 1,49,646-12-4 making together Rs. 11,84,922-6-5 which they have decide to apply as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
To Dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free from Income-tax	5,00,000	0	0	
" Bonus at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum	1,00,000	0	0	
" Reserve Fund	3,00,000	0	0	
" Bonus to Staff and Pension Fund	55,000	0	0	
" Do. Mr. Murray (late Deputy Secretary) on retirement	20,000	0	0	
" Carried forward	2,09,922	6	5	
				Rs. 11,84,922 6 5

In their last half-yearly report the Directors referred to the then pending famine, which, in conjunction with plague in the City and throughout the presidency, seriously disorganized business and involved Government and the local authorities in heavy financial drains, producing considerable stringency in our money market.

Consequently, throughout the half-year money was extremely scarce, and the Bank rate accordingly ruled unusually high, ranging from 9 to 12 per cent. The demand for money, however, was very fitful, making it difficult at times to work at the official rate to keep the Bank's funds fully employed.

The Directors have the satisfaction to report that no bad debts have been incurred during the half-year.

They are pleased also to be able to declare a bonus at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum in addition to the usual dividend.

They have appropriated Rs. 3,00,000 to the Reserve Fund, thereby raising it to Rs. 65,00,000.

Mr. P. B. Savile resigned his seat at the Board prior to his depature for Europe, and in his place the Directors appointed Mr. Charles Douglas.

The Directors who retire by rotation are Mr. Charles Douglas and Mr. Tribhovundas Vurjeevundas, both of whom are eligible for re-election.

The Shareholders will have to elect Auditors for the coming year and to fix their remuneration. The present Auditors are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.

By order of the Board,
JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 7th July 1897.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

To the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay.

We have completed the audit of the Bank's accounts for the half-year ended 30th June last.

We counted and examined the cash on hand as at the close of business on that date, and checked the closing accounts of the Branches with their relative Ledgers at Head Office and found them correct.

The Securities held on account of the Reserve Fund and those as Investments, stand at cost price. Those against advances, and deposited by constituents for safe custody agree with their Registers.

The Balance Sheet has been thoroughly checked by us with the books and documents relating thereto, and contains a full and fair statement of the Bank's true position at the close of the half-year.

W. Bullock, | Auditors.
E. N. Settna, |

Bombay, 7th July 1897.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

ABSTRACT BALANCE-SHEET AS ON 30TH JUNE 1897.

Dr. Liabilities.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	1,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	62,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	4,51,791	11	..
Do. at Branches	30,36,948	3	10
Other Deposits	2,91,38,528	13	11
Bills	16,891	14	6
Profit	11,84,922	6	5
	Rs. 5,38,29,082	5	2

Assets. Cr.	Rs.	a.	p.
Government Securities	1,0[illegible],76,123	13	8
Other authorized Securities	39,8[illegible]	0	0
Credits on Govt. & other authorised securities	1,55,39,23[illegible]	15	7
Loans on do. do. do.	8,55,111	10	5
Bills discounted and Purchased	30,72,129	1	2
Dead Stock	4,13,379	1	2
[illegible]	2,[illegible]	13	0
Stationery	10,5[illegible]	0	0
Adjusting Account	1,12,251	6	9
Balances with other Banks	2,93,839	2	10
Cash at Head Office Rs. 1,36,09,[illegible] 14 6; at Branches 36,19,8[illegible] 6 1	1,72,29,3[illegible]	4	7
	Rs. 5,38,29,082	5	2

ABSTRACT OF PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.	Rs.	a.	p.
Salaries	2,0[illegible],325	13	1
Directors' and Auditors' Fees	13,680	0	0
Rent, Taxes, Insurance and Lighting	31,1[illegible]6	10	8
Law Charges	20	0	0
Telegrams and Postages	2,[illegible]30	12	3
Miscellaneous Charges	31,87[illegible]	4	3
Stationery	10,5[illegible]6	3	5
Profit	11,84,922	6	5
	Rs. 14,[illegible]6,545	2	1

Cr.	Rs.	a.	p.
Balance brought forward	1,49,646	12	4
Amount of Discount, Exchange, Commission, Interest, &c., received	13,36,[illegible]98	5	9
	Rs. 14,85,545	2	1

W. H. REID, Accountant. W. BULLOCK, E. N. SETTNA, Auditors.

SPECIALITE FOR THE SKIN—Purest, most emollient and most hygienic of all soaps—The LEMON MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly valuable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath and nursery, and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive skins. Indispensable for children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. [illegible] Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, [illegible] Road, London, England.

THE CALCUTTA RIOTS.

RECRUDESCENCE OF DISORDER.

MATTERS did not improve in Calcutta on Tuesday. To begin with, the feeling of unrest which has been present among all sections of the community for the last week, was slightly exaggerated rather than diminished. The Mohamedans were seen to congregate in excited groups as usual, while the Europeans continued on the alert. In the earlier part of the day the police were informed of a body of Mussulmans who had left Naihatti in a body and were in full march to Calcutta. This rumour was not confirmed, but a little later news came to hand of a strike on the part of the hands at the Kankharra Jute Mills, the Imperial Paper Mills, Anglo-Indian Jute Mills, Gordon Twist Mills, Alliance Jute Mills, and of their setting out for Calcutta presumably with no peaceful intentions. Under these circumstances the publication of Reuter's message regarding Lord Elgin's despatch to the Secretary of State had a jarring effect upon the European community. In the poorer European quarter, fears were entertained of a serious outbreak last night. We are given to understand that the police view is that the peace will be successfully preserved up to Friday, when it is expected that a large number of Mohamedans will press towards Tallah for the purpose of worshipping at or near the "mosque." If an extensive movement of this kind actually takes place the results are likely to be serious.

OFFICIAL VIEW OF THE DISTURBANCES.

The best that can be said about the situation yesterday is that it showed less serious developments than were expected. There was no diminution of the feverish excitement that has prevailed during the past week, although no doubt it was actually less intense than it would have been if the wild rumours which were put about early in the morning had turned out to be true. The rioters had collected on Tuesday night to the number of upwards of five thousand beyond Barrackpur, and were marching along the Grand Trunk Road to Calcutta. By hook or by crook they were to get to Calcutta that night, when a general rising of the Mohamedans was to have taken place. But they had been stopped. The military had intercepted them at Ichapur, and had swept the roads with artillery, doing fearful damage. The rioters had broken, but they were coming on again, and no one knew when they might not reach Calcutta. They had already looted one mill and killed two of the European employes. Barrackpur was in a state of wild panic. Finally the rioters were armed—some with spears to be sure, but others with fire-arms.

Fortunately these reports soon proved exaggerations. Neither at Serampur nor at Gouripur were any European lives lost. At the Alliance Jute Mill, a show of violence was made, but one or two rioters got hurt and the others went away. That was the origin of the story that two Europeans had been killed. As for the state of mind of Barrackpur that was not unnatural, seeing that the Bengal Police and military detachments had been called out and sent in various directions. Calcutta itself was quiet throughout yesterday, perhaps owing to the effect of the leaflet issued by the Mohamedan leaders, a translation of which we print below, perhaps as the natural result of the reaction from the previous night's excitement. No double guard was, we are informed, disposed round Belvedere. Upon information that trouble was brewing on the other side of the river, 300 men of the 18th B. I., under Major Bowring, left Fort William at an hour's notice and crossed to Howrah, from whence 100 men were sent on to Hughli under Lieutenant Anderson, and 100 men to Serampur under Lieutenant Pryce. Major Bowring and 100 men remained at Howrah, and passed a quiet night, returning to the fort yesterday morning.

Up to the present little or nothing has been known of the official attitude towards the disturbances, apart from the action of Mr. James and Colonel Wilford. In fact, as is not unusual, the official mind was supposed to be a blank on the subject. Such, however, is not the case. The official mind has clear and well defined views as to the origin, nature, extent, and probable consequences of this outbreak, and has actually formulated its opinion upon the duties of the European residents in relation to it with an emphasis which is positively startling. In the first place it holds the rioters in contempt. It repudiates the notion that they are organised. It refuses to believe that they are anything but part of the foulest scum of the Mohamedan community, who either from ignorant fanaticism or desire for loot, resisted the authorities upon Tuesday of last week, and were immensely delighted with the sensation they caused. We are officially informed that respectable Mohamedans are utterly opposed to the whole movement, which is calculated to do more harm to their community and their religion than to any European interest.

"Surely," said a high official yesterday, "the public can trust the Government to protect them effectually from the menace of this riff-raff? This is a matter for the police, and in the last resort, for the military; but why should private individuals concern themselves with it? If Government can't discharge this very elementary duty without outside advice and assistance, then the sooner we all clear out the better."

A remark the force of which will be generally appreciated.

As for Mr. James, proceeded our authority, everything he has done has the approval of the Government. Firm measures may be all very well, but a Police Commissioner cannot fire upon a mob at sight nor can he order his men to take aim at them as they are running away. The public need not, however, be alarmed. Government has this movement well in hand. It has the best information and the least to gain by misusing it. It is backed up so far as Calcutta is concerned by the police and by a strong military force, and under the circumstances it seems not a little undignified for Europeans to lose their heads and cry out Wolf, as so many have been doing. There is absolutely no occasion for any excitement or alarm.

"Much has been said about the absence of Government from Calcutta. But that does not affect the case. The Chief Secretary to Government was away, you say, in Darjiling. Well, but he might have been away on tour, as he was last year with the Lieutenant-Governor, for six weeks on end, in places where it would be impossible for a telegram to reach him. And he returned from Darjiling on Saturday, the earliest possible date after the outbreak. Again the Lieutenant-Governor was actually away on tour. You can't blame him for that, nor for the fact that he did not foresee these occurrences."

Although it will thus be seen that Government is anxious, to say the least, not to magnify the business, it appears to be taking every possible means to prevent further occasion for disturbance. We are officially informed that the would-be rioters were successfully headed off on the Barrackpur Road on Tuesday, and that a large number of them returned to work yesterday morning. Nevertheless, military detachments have been told off to guard the half-dozen mills which were threatened by Tuesday's demonstration, a demonstration which by the way is alleged to have originated in a forged letter purporting to come from a Mohamedan of position in Calcutta. It is denied that any execution was done by the soldiers upon the masses who took part in it. The authorities also profess to hope great things from the leaflet to which reference has been made. It will, they say, leave the scruples of the sincere fanatic not a leg to stand on. Perhaps not. But what about the budmash?

The Barrackpur police have been instructed to disperse the mob, who are reported to be on their way to Calcutta from Naihatti. A notice has been issued by the Commissioner of Police warning all people against collecting at or near Tallah, and any infringement of the same will be attended with serious trouble. Everything is reported to be quiet and orderly in town, but the greatest activity still continues on the part of residents, who are doing everything they can to secure their personal safety in case there occurs a rising of the Mohamedans.

It is said that the rioters who have been arrested will be tried by a special European Joint Magistrate, probably at Alipur. Mr. Allen, Barrister, will conduct the case for the prosecution, while Mr. Garth, has, it is said, been retained for the defence. Mr. Abdur Rahim, Court Inspector of the Calcutta Police Court, will act as interpreter.

It seems that Babu Ganendro Chunder Mallick, of Pataldangha, was the writer of the letters giving a "Zemindar's View" of the riots, and not Babu Cheroo Chunder Mallick.

ARREST OF A SUPPOSED LEADER.

Again last evening rumours of the most disquieting character were afloat. In connection with the strike of mill-hands, it was reported that two Europeans in Gurikpur Jute Mill had been killed by the rioters. This was afterwards denied, but not very conclusively. Several instances of insults offered to individual Europeans took place in Calcutta yesterday. Some people were again injured by brickbats. Orders were issued yesterday evening to the European Reserve Police to hold themselves in readiness in case of a fresh outbreak. Major Eldis of the Calcutta Light Horse visited the Lall Bazar Police Office the same evening to ascertain whether the services of the Light Horse were required while mounted policemen were seen rushing about all over the town conveying orders.

Up to midnight nothing occurred to necessitate the interference of the police, who patrolled the several thoroughfares which were threatened with disturbance. The Munster Fusiliers furnished a strong guard from Dum-Dum at Tallah where, however, no disturbance has occurred.

A MOHAMEDAN PROCLAMATION.

The following is the translation of a leaflet printed in Urdu and circulated yesterday among the Mohamedans:—

Notice: Moslem Brethren,—Be it known to you that on Thursday, the 1st of July, after the evening prayers, Maharaja Sir Sourendoo Mohun Tagore, brother of Maharaja Sir Jotindro Mohun Tagore, sent to us promising to deliver the land in dispute for the purpose of erecting a musjid, and had given us permission to communicate this matter to you, which we did by issuing notices and relying upon his word. We have now come to know that Maharaja Sir J. M. Tagore has not the power of selling or making a gift of this piece of land, nor has Mr. Dunne, the receiver of the property, power to do so. The land belongs to a company in England. We are, therefore, sorry to say that the Maharaja Sahab is quite helpless in the matter. A land not exclusively dedicated for a mosque as wakf cannot be used as such, and any prayers offered therein cannot be rewarded hereafter like those that are offered in a mosque. According to Mohamedan law neither a mosque can be built nor prayers offered upon the land taken forcibly from another without his permission. We, therefore, request that the Mohamedans should buy another plot of land and build a musjid upon it. This would be in accordance with the laws of God and of his holy prophet, and our present rulers will also be pleased. We shall to the best of our powers render every help in the erection of such a mosque. It behoves us to be always obedient to our rulers; for the consequence of disobedience of orders must be well known to all.—Haji Nur Mohamed Zakeriah, Haji Abdul Rezak, Syed Shumsul Huda, Baksh Elahi, Haji Rahum Baksh, and Syed Mohamed Tahir.

Notices are being issued by the Commissioner of Police for the information of all mill-hands that they must not gather in assemblies. If they do they will be dispersed by the police.

Mr. Wheeler, Joint Magistrate at Durbhanga, has been posted to Alipur to try the Tallah rioters. The trial will commence on the 12th instant.

YOUR OLD FRIEND.—There is a sense of comfort in a good old friend, which no new friendship can supply. CLEAVER'S TEREBENE SOAP is your good old friend, for it has outstayed and beaten the hosts of Soaps which, during the last 20 years, have been introduced. And why is this? Because it really possesses the properties claimed for it. It is the best Soap for the Skin and Complexion ever known. It completely relieves the irritation resulting from prickly heat, the bites and stings of insects, and other similar causes. Its perfume is simply that of the pine, the most soothing and healing scent in the world.

PLEASE SIR! Are you a Martyr to Dyspepsia Indigestion, Habitual Constipation, Sick Headache, Liver and Kidney Affections, Anemia, Inflammation of the Bladder, Cramps and Pains in the Stomach, and Palpitation and Weakness of the Heart? Use BURGHAM'S QUICK TONIC, the best in the world. Sold at all respectable Chemists.

THE HYDERABAD GUILLOTINE.

THE sudden fall of Mr. Hormusjee from power is only another conspicuous example of the insecurity of office in a Native State. Mr. Hormusjee's career in Hyderabad has been a short but brilliant one. Eight years ago he was a rising solicitor in Bombay with a good practice. He came to Hyderabad in connection with a large money claim of one of the Nawabs, and soon succeeded in obtaining a lucrative practice. He was first of all privately employed by Sir Vikar-ul-Umra and was afterwards appointed by Sir Asman Jah as Legal Adviser to the Government. Soon after the fall of the latter Minister he was appointed Home and Judicial Secretary, and in a short time practically managed all the principal departments of the State. He was besides the Secretary to the Legislative Council and retained his old post of Legal Adviser. Here undoubtedly he committed his first mistake, and had he taken warning by the fate of those who had preceded him his tenure of power would probably have lasted much longer. Since the death of the great Sir Salar Jung there has been almost always one predominating influence in Hyderabad. First it was Mehdi Ali. Then came the rapid rise and sudden downfall of the Sirdar Abdul Huk, whose independence of character and arrogance raised for him a host of enemies. Next came Mushtak Hossein, who was for a while practically the ruler of Hyderabad. Mushtak Hossein was undoubtedly honest and hardworking, but he was narrow-minded and bigotted and soon made himself unpopular. It was this unpopularity which led to his dismissal, the order for which emanated from His Highness himself. The Nizam is very slow to make up his mind towards any decisive step, but his decisions to do them justice are in most cases ultimately influenced by what he believes to be the general wish of his people. Of course a great deal depends upon who has access to his ear, but he never acts hastily, nor when he has once put his foot down does he withdraw it. After Mushtak Hoossein came another short period of office by Mehdi Ali. This veteran and able specimen of Oriental diplomacy fell chiefly owing to the interference of the Resident, whose ideal of official purity was much more exalted than that of any Hyderabad official. The offence of advising the Minister to offer to the Nizam's Private Secretary a lakh of rupees as a *nuzzerana* or "general retainer" would in the ordinary course of things be regarded by any Hyderabadee as a venial indiscretion. After a short time Sir Asman Jah was succeeded by the present Minister, and then commenced Mr. Hormusjee's period of power which may be said to have reached its zenith four months ago when after Sarver Jung's removal he remained the victor of the field. For the last 18 months Mr. Hormusjee has been the pivot upon which the whole of the Government machinery turned, just in the same way as in the time of Mehdi Ali, Abdul Huk and Mushtak Hoossein. And there can be no doubt that Mr. Hormusjee was admirably fitted for the various posts he held. A veritable glutton for work, he is a man of quick intelligence, great acumen and of infinite resource. To him might well be applied Pope's well-known lines—

"A man so various, that he seemed to be,
Not one man's but the world's epitome."

There was nothing that he did not venture to touch and with an amount of self-reliance and self-assurance which seemed almost like audacity. A foreigner to the state he was a zealous upholder of the Nizams dignity and independence, and on several occasions did not hesitate to venture a lance with the Residency and with the Supreme Government, sometimes with success. In high official circles he has been called the Hyderabad Kruger and he certainly succeeded in infusing some life into the usual official routine. To use an American phrase, he literally made things hum. Possessing the entire confidence of the Minister, in touch with the Resident, and prompt in his correspondence, everything seemed to go smoothly. But all this zeal and energy is inconsistent with Hyderabad traditions. Besides one of Mr. Hormusjee's great faults was an unfortunate manner. The Hyderabad is nothing if not courteous and polite, and is much more pleased with a "No" softened with assurances of high esteem, and of possible success at some future time, than with a "Yes" thrown at him in a brusque and rough manner. As he grew in power, so did Mr. Hormusjee grow in unpopularity. The very fact of his being a foreigner increased his unpopularity, and Mahomedans viewed with dislike the fact that a Parsee should rest the decision on matters connected with Mahomedan law, customs and religion. Undoubtedly the immediate cause which led to his downfall was his victory over Nawab Sarver Jung. It is perfectly true that Sarver Jung's attitude towards the Minister and towards Mr. Hormusjee himself made it almost impossible for them to carry on the Government, but Sarver Jung though ambitious of power was a favourite of the Nizam, whose interests he had ever at heart. The Nizam had known him from his youth and had every reason to trust him. Sarver Jung would undoubtedly have still been in power if the Resident had not interfered. Doubtless Mr. Plowden was acting under instructions from the Foreign Office, but however that may be, as soon as the impossibility of Sarver Jung's position was pointed out to the Nizam he at once put his own feelings on one side and promptly ordered the removal of his favourite. But it would be against human nature if "somewhat of bitterness" had not remained behind in His Highness' mind and that he should have thought of meting out to Hormusjee the same justice that he had been made to mete out to Sarver Jung. But as usual he took time to consider, until at last impressed by the unpopularity which became more voiced from day to-day, and annoyed perhaps by his servant's impulsive way of doing business, he at last fulminated his thunderbolt. Of this there could be no chance of recall, and as we remarked at the time, there was never any chance of Mr. Hormusjee ever getting the inquiry he is said to have asked for. Nor, do we believe, was the Resident ever interfered or thought of interfering on behalf of the disgraced Secretary. It would have been carrying matters a little too far if after advising the Nizam to dispense with the services of one servant to whom he was attached he should have advised him—and advice from such a source is nearly equal to an order—to return another for whom he had a cordial dislike. As we said before, summary dismissal of this kind is what everyone must expect who takes service in a Native State. He may have a rapid and brilliant career, but he had better make hay whilst the sun is shining, for thrown in as it were with the pound of tea is the almost certain downfall, which occurs sooner or later in the exact proportion to the rapidity or slowness of his rise. It goes without the saying that these sudden surprises cannot but cause very great inconvenience to the administration, and we can heartily sympathise with the Minister who suddenly finds himself deprived of the services of an adviser in whom he had the fullest confidence, and who had proved himself to be an excellent official, but the possibility of such occurrences is an inevitable concomitant of his high office and position. Many persons in Hyderabad seem to think that this removal of his principal Secretary is merely a prelude to the removal of the Minister himself. This we do not believe. That it is a mark of His Highness' annoyance or even displeasure there can be no doubt, but not necessarily of displeasure towards any one except the Secretary concerned. Our Madras contemporary in a very able article a few days ago said that from the commencement the present Minister has never enjoyed his master's confidence, because he was to a certain extent thrust upon him by the Resident. This is scarcely correct. When the present Minister was appointed, it was with the full approval of the Nizam and on the supposition that he would carry out the conditions of the *Kanooncha*, or new constitution. Under these rules a very considerable change was made in the Minister's position. Previously he had been more or less independent, but under the *Kanooncha* not only were his duties and responsibilities actually defined but certain points were reserved which required the Nizam's sanction before they could be disposed of. We have never approved of this *Kanooncha* and have always held that it would prove to be unworkable. As long as the Peshi Secretary was there, he became the medium between the Government and the Nizam. This, as was only natural, caused friction, but when the Peshi Secretary was removed there was no longer any medium of communication, and it seems probable that the Home Secretary, carried away by zeal for improvement and reform, commenced measures which in the Nizam's opinion should first of all have been submitted to him for approval. For instance it is a fact that the new rupee loan and the abolition of several departments, such as the Dufter-i-mulki and the mint were all arranged without submission to the Cabinet Council. Now workable or unworkable, the *Kanooncha* is still in full force and it is easy to understand the Nizam's feeling of annoyance, when from the complaints of the persons affected he first learnt that certain drastic measures had been adopted about which he had never even been consulted. What our Madras contemporary says however is quite true, that since his first appointment the present Minister has never had a fair chance. Inheriting from his predecessors a burden of financial difficulty trammelled by a constitution which more or less tied his hands, surrounded by jealous rivals, and finally faced with a great loss of revenue, he has had to encounter a series of difficulties calculated to reduce many a man to despair. But Sir Vikar has shown himself to be able and willing to grapple with the difficulties, and he will, we hope, in time succeed in overcoming them. When these difficulties are clearly set before the Nizam we believe that he will as heretofore give his cordial support to his Minister, but caution is required and the delicate susceptibilities of an Oriental Prince, whose tradition is that of an absolute ruler, must be considered.

The officer who succeeds Mr. Hormusjee, Nawab Imad Jung, is a safe and cautious man. He is certainly not so brilliant as Mr. Hormusjee, but he knows Hyderabad and how to deal with the susceptible and easily excited Hyderabadees. He has also the advantage of being not only a Mahomedan, but also a native of Hyderabad. We trust that he will succeed in smoothing matters down. A change of Ministers just now would be most disastrous, and there is no possible reason why there should be a change. Much as we may sympathise with Mr. Hormusjee in his sudden downfall, we can see the causes that have brought it about. There is moreover no reason why his fall should affect the Minister, for there are doubtless many others who will be able to take up his work.—*Pioneer.*

To the Jubilee number of the *Court Journal* the Countess of Munster, whose mother was State Housekeeper at Kensington Palace, contributes some interesting reminiscences. She tells of an apparition which was seen on one occasion by the sentry on duty in the inner court of the palace. The figure was strangely dressed, and glided noiselessly past, heedless of the sentry's challenge. A soldier who heard the story asked to be placed on duty there, vowing that "no man or devil" should pass him without giving the watchword. When the clock struck one the figure appeared. The sentry challenged the intruder, but he got no answer. The soldier then said, "If you don't give me the password I shall fire!" The figure now made as though it would pass the indignant sentry, and it did, for the soldier prodded at it with his bayonet, but it glided calmly on at the bayonet passed through it into the wall, making a deep mark and shivering it to splinters! The Countess adds that her mother saw the mark in the wall. The rumour was that the apparition was that of George II.

THE OPINION OF EVERY ENGLISHMAN is that liberty of speech and action is the birthright of every free man. "Britons never shall be slaves" is one of the most popular of our national songs, and as a matter of fact it is impossible for slavery to exist under the protecting shadow of the British flag. In the same manner men cannot remain bound by the tyrannic shackles of disease if they will place themselves under the healing influence of Holloway's Pills and Ointment. Their success in all parts of the world is now a familiar story, and it is only necessary to say here there is no known disorder that cannot be speedily cured or relieved by them.

APPEAL IN CIVIL SUITS.

THE BENGAL CHAMBER'S OBJECTIONS.

THE Secretary of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce writes as follows to the Bengal Government on the above subject of the suggestions for the limiting of the right of appeal in civil suits:—

While the Committee recognise that legislation which has for its object the checking of the increase of litigation in this country is most laudable, it seems to them that in proposing such radical alterations in the system of the administration of justice in India, as are contained in the nine suggestions put forward in the letter of the 30th March Government may possibly introduce more serious evils than those which it is now sought to remedy. The Committee cannot but think that Government are entering upon a dangerous experiment as they feel that it is most difficult to limit the right of appeal in civil cases without at the same time running a risk of seriously impairing the administration of justice.

The Committee fully recognise the benevolent intentions of Government in endeavouring to prevent the man with the larger purse gaining an unfair advantage over the poorer suitor, but they venture to think that this is a matter which may be approached from more than one point of view, and that the suggestions made are perhaps more likely in the long run to act to the detriment of the poor man and to the advantage of the rich. They cannot but feel that the fact that the poor man has in most cases, under the present procedure, a liberal right of appeal is perhaps the principal safeguard that he will ultimately obtain justice, and in this connection they deprecate the proposal made in suggestion No. 4, that security of costs should be given in every appeal, unless the Court, for good reasons, dispenses with it, as in the majority of instances it is extremely unlikely that the ordinary suitor would be able to provide, in advance, any security for the costs of the appeal.

The Committee have not before them any statement showing the result of the appeals loged against the decrees of the lower courts in this country but they have good reason to believe that it will be found on examination that a very large percentage indeed have been reversed or modified by the High Court. The appeals which go up to the High Court are not only against the judgments given in Munsiffs' Courts, but also against the decisions of District and Subordinate Judges and the Committee believe a considerable proportion of judgments given by the latter class of judges who are generally men of considerable experience, are reversed.

In this connection it seems to the Committee that a startling feature of the Government reasoning is the analogy which it presupposes between English County court Judges and the Munsiffs and Subordinate Judges of this County. The county courts in England are presided over by trained and eminent lawyers; men of high standing and often of long experience in their profession, in whom the public naturally have the greatest confidence. On account of the recognised efficiency of these judges the procedure in England does not admit of any appeal from a County Court decision on questions of fact, but only on points of law or equity or on the admission or rejection of evidence, and not even on these matters for suits where the value at stake is less than £20. Another remarkable passage in the Home Department's letter is that in which it is stated that 'under the existing system the Courts of first instance feel no responsibility beyond escaping the censure of the Courts above them to which they know their decisions will be appealed and tend to become timid and technical." The argument the Committee are inclined to deduce from this passage is not one in favour of abolishing the right of appeal, as in the interests of litigants they are bound to confess they would prefer the timidity arising from the fear of deciding wrongly and so incurring the censure of the superior courts, than the courage engendered by the knowledge that the proceedings were not likely to be investigated by a higher tribunal. They are also of opinion that were it not for the constant and admirable supervision of the HighCourts in their Appellate and Revisional capacities over the proceedings of the Mofussil Courts, litigation outside the Presidency towns would probably become a source of danger to the State. The committee consider that, until the status of the inferior courts in India is very much improved, it is desirable that the right of appeal should be wide and liberal, and are not in favour of proposals which are calculated to restrict most seriously that right of appeal.

Holding these views the Committee do not purpose criticising in detail each of the suggestions put forward in the letter from the Government of India, but they desire to say with reference to the eighth suggestion, viz., that the jurisdiction as to the class of suits cognisable by the Small Cause Courts in the Presidency towns should be enlarged, that they have already on more than one occasion placed their views fully before Government, and that at present they see no reason to extend the jurisdiction of these Courts. In the event of any change at all being contemplated they are of opinion that it should be in the direction of reducing the present maximum amount of Rs. 2,000 fixed for Civil suits rather than of increasing it, unless the Small Cause Court is considerably strengthened.

From the above remarks it will be seen that the Committee are not in favour of the purposals which have been submitted by the Government of India for consideration.

THE CUTCH MANDVIE RELIEF FUND.

THE following is a revised list of subscriptions to the Cutch Mandvie Relief Fund:—

BOMBAY.

	Rs.	a.
Mr Narasjee Dwarkadas	700	0
Mr Ruttonsee Mooljee	700	0
Mr Vussonjee Morarjee	700	0
Messrs Jeevandas Dharamsey and Co.	700	0
Mr Laxmidas Khimjee	250	0
Mr Soonderdas Dharamsey	468	0
Mr Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal	251	0
Messrs Goverdhandas and Moolraj Khatow	251	0
Mr Dwarkadas Dharumsey	251	0
Mr Vussonjee Khimjee	251	0
Messrs Dharsey Monjee and Co.	251	0
Mr Nursey Khatow	201	0
Messrs Veerjee Valjee and Co.	201	0
Mr Khengar Thabhan	201	0
Mr Pragjee Vullubhdas	200	0
Mr Khimjee Lukhmidas	151	0
Mr Narrondas Jaichund	125	0
Mr Heerjee Govindjee	101	0
Mr Caramsey Damjee	125	0
Messrs Caramsey Dharsey and Co	101	0
A Bhattia Gentleman	101	0
A Bhattia Gentleman	5	0
Mr Lhadhur Purshotam	201	0
Mr Jaitha Chattoorbhuj	51	0
Mr Nemchund Galalchund	25	0
Mr Ruttonsee Goculdas	201	0
Mr Vussonjee Monjee	101	0
Messrs Bhimjee Shamjee and Co	251	0
Mr Thackersey Rowjee	51	0
Mr Mathooradas Bhimjee So[illegible]	101	0
Messrs. Vussonjee Tricamjee and Co	251	0
Messrs Heerjee Khetsey and Co	151	0
Messrs Damjee Arjoon and Co	101	0
Mr Chabildas Lalubhai	125	0
Mr Mezhji Tool-idas Badal	101	0
Messrs Luxmidas Rowjee and Co	51	0
Mr Mooljee Jaitha	200	0
Messrs Narrondas Rajaram and Co	151	0
Mr Carimbhai Ebrahim	701	0
Mr Noormahomed Jairaj Peerbhoy	251	0
Messrs Nansee Kaairaj and Co	151	0
Mr Mahomedbhai Ebrahim Hashambhai Bhaloo	101	0
Mr Hajeebhai Lalji	151	0
Messrs. Merally Moorji and Co	51	0
Mr Fazulbhai Merally Chinai	51	0
Messrs Schuckert and Co. Limitted through the German Consul	251	0
Messrs Finlay Muir and Co.	100	0
The Bombay Company Ld.	250	0
Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.	100	0
Messrs Gill and Co.	100	0
Messrs Turner Morrison and Co	100	0
Messrs [illegible] and A Graham and Co	100	0
Messrs Ralli Brothers	100	0
Mr W Murray	100	0
Total	...1,372	6

In addition to this the following list of subscriptions opened at Cutch Mandvi and remaining under the control of Mr. Pestonjee Sorabjee, the Plague Officer at Cutch Mandvi:—

	Rs.	a.
Mr Jaferjee Currimjee Maldeoivala	2,001	0
Mr Pestonjee Sorabjee Bhujvala	300	0
For Gasai Revagarjee Cooverjee Kash garji	1,001	0
For Gyangar Neermalgarjee Reedgarjee	1,001	0
Mr Ravasey Amerchund	500	0
Mr Shamjee Pallan [illegible]	500	0
Mr Ascaran Khengar	701	0
Mr Canjee Dwarkadas	50	0
Mr Dosi Ranjee Laljee	500	0
Mr Vullabhjee Caramchund	500	0
Mr Damotar Annajee	500	0
Mr Ranchor las Rahowjee	500	0
Mr Chattoorbhuj Morarjee Terravala	300	0
Mr Ranchordass Daval	175	0
Mr Ludha Tricmanee	250	0
Mr. Nemidas Hemraj	201	0
Mr. Mooljee Thobhan	100	0
Mr Keshowjee Pragjee	225	0
Mr Ladhoo Shivjee	175	0
Mr Rao Bahadur Motilal, the Dewan of Cutch Korries 500	125	0
Mr Pyaralli Abdalla Dosanee Korries 1,010	250	0
Mr Abdallabhai AlarkhaKorries 1,000	250	0
Mr Ramdass Mooljee Korries 250	62	8
	10,[illegible]17	8
Grand Total	... 21,409	11

[Signed] RUTTONSEE MOOLJEE,
CURSUNDAS LUKHMIDAS,
Secretaries to the Cutch Mandvi Relief Fund.

THE "ENGLISHMAN" AND THE VICEROY.

LORD ELGIN's Despatches to Lord George Hamilton regarding the Mahomedan riots have produced a most unfortunate impression in Calcutta, and must be regarded as most ill advised. It is right and proper that the Viceroy should do all he can to prevent a panic and to minimise the disturbance. But that is something very different from pooh-poohing the riot as a purely local affair. If His Excellency means by local that the riot is confined to Calcutta, he is right; but if he means that the disturbance is of a trivial nature we fear his information is sadly defective, and that he is not in a position at Simla to advise the English nation on the subject. Let the Secretary of State call for a return of the killed and wounded, and decide whether the riot has been a trumpery affair Even without such evidence it is sufficiently obvious that there is good ground for alarm and outcry when at the end of a week so far from being over, the riot threatens to break out in a more formidable shape than ever. The latest news is that that some thousands of mill hands are on their way to Calcutta from beyond Barrackpur, and that the Cantonment Magistrate of that place has taken steps to stop them if possible. Mr. James has been informed of the impending danger, and is doubtless prepared for the emergency. It probably did not occur to the Viceroy that in flippantly dismissing the riot as "purely local" he was pronouncing an oblique censure of the most crushing nature not only upon the Commissioner of Police, whose promptitude he praises, but upon the Calcutta garrison, and the Volunteers. In His Excellency's opinion the Calcutta Police are not able alone to deal with a purely local riot, in spite of this Commissioner's promptitude. Although the soldiers and Volunteers are called out the affair is none the less "local" and that at the end of a week when the riot is still very far from being suppressed.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

THE following is a list of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, during the week ending 9th July:—

Station from	Address in full as received.
Lanaula	Malla Lasza Rosario, care of Captain Hansen, Apollo Bunder.
Titabar J.	P. Borooah, Esq.
Karachi	Jamsher Ardeshir, Esq., Irani Hotel care of Noorbhai D[illegible]
Mooltan	Macnaghten and Co[illegible]
Kamptee	Pannalall Chunnilal.

POONA AUTUMN SKY RACES.

FIRST AND SECOND ENTRIES.

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY 3RD AUGUST.

The Scurry—3 furlongs. 1st entries Rs. 5.
Mr Adam Yar Mahomed's g a p Namdar
Major Conran's b aus m Ada
Mr Alloo Hoosein's g a gal Sachim
Mr F N D's ch a p Bonny Boy
Capt Levett's b aus m Rosemary
Lt Col J Monteith's b aus m Nancy
Surg Capt Jameson's b a p Gholib
Mr S A W's ch a p Panjaub
Messrs F Gordon and Fraklin's b aus p Tyro by Off Color dam unknown
Mr J Mahomed's b a p Driver
Mr Frankland's b aus m Willow
Capt Morris' b cb m Cosy by Glenmore
Capt Morris' b cb m Portia by Sir Lancelot
Mr C R Spedding's ch a p Rifleman
Mr Bezonji Pestonji's b a gal Nobleman
Mr Rustomji P Kapadia's ch aus geld Freddie by Dynamite out of Red-Rover Mare
Mr Kuwarji Ruttonji's ch aus m Nea
Mr Cawasji Burjorji's b aus m Clarinda
Mr Petre's ch cb m Dagmar

Second Entries—Rs 10.
Capt Lane's b aus m Mazurka
Mr Abdool Aziz bin Saif's g a p Amaiza
Capt Morris' g a p June
Mr Kendrick's ch eng p Coolgardi
Mr James' b aus p Tommy

The Debut Stakes—three-quarter mile—1st entries Rs. 5.
Chief of Moaisal's b a h Young Revenge
Mr W Warner's b a h Songe d' Amour aged
Capt Hardy's b a geld Lancer aged
Mr Hakim M Masood's g a gal Delhi
Mr Adam Yar Mahomed's b a h Chieftain
Mr S A W's b a gal Angler
Mr Fraklin's b a gal President
Mr Frankland's b a gal Off chance
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a c Dictator
Mr Ali bin Ameer's ch a gal Defender
Mr Lyndon's ch a h India
Mr Lyndon's b a g ld Victoria Cross
Mr Bezonji Pestonji's ch a gal German
Mr Rustomji P Kapadia's ch a gal Shariff

Second Entries—Rs. 10
Capt F Edward's b cb m Musme 4 years by Reputation (T B E Little Dorret Australian)
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a gal Red Ruby
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a gal Hamidi
Mr J B's b a h Comrade, 4 years
Mr J B's b a gal Reserved
Mr Fahad bin Saif's ch a gal Diligit

The Colonials—three-quarter mile—1st entries Rs. 5.
Mr Byron's ch w geld Ginger
H H Aga Khan's and Aga S Shah's br w geld The Wreck by Boatman-Mermaid
H H Aga Khan's and Aga S Shah's b eng filly Sampler by Harpenden-Brand
H H Aga Khan's ch w m Maud by Canzoni dam by Kingston
Mr T L Roberts' b w geld Hawthorn, late Euroka by Roodee dam by Lord O'Linne
M Kook's b eng m Golden Flower by Gold Chloris
Captain Dundas' b w m Rima
Captain Moore's b w geld Elworthy
Mr Rustomji P Kapadia's br w geld Roy

Second Entries—Rs 10
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's b eng m Nurjahan
Capt F Edward's b aus geld Waterloo
The Mominabad Confederacy's ch w geld Algerian by Melbourne—Catasa
Mr J B's b aus m Shrine

The Lilliputs—Half mile, 1st entries Rs 5
Mr J Mahomed's b a p Driver
Capt Young and Mr MacGeorge's b a p Bantoum
Maharaja of Kolapur g a p Kolhapur late Observer
Maharaja of Kolapur ch a p Panahala late Creditor
Mr Hyde's g a p Fresco
Mr B's g a p Clown
Mr Adam Yar Mahomed's g a p Namdar
Mr F N D's ch a p Bonny Boy II
Surg Capt Jameson's ch a p Sirdal
Mr S A W's g a p Sirdar
Mr S A W's g a p Hamood
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a p Malta
Ali bin Ameer's b a p Pleader
Aga Coochick Shah's g a p 4 years. Firefly
Mr R B's b a p Romeo 4 years.
Mr T R Mallock's ch a p Goldfinder
Mr Abdool Rehman Badar's g a p Turkish

Second Entries—Rs 10
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's b a p Forest Stranger
Aga Mirza Ahmed's ch a p Successor
Aga Mustapha Khan's ch a p Premier
Mr J B's g a p Huijas
Mr J B's g a p Talifa
Mr D N M's g a p Maga

The Trials—1 mile, 1st entries Rs 5
Capt Morris's ch a gal Wondali
H H Aga Khan's b a gal Loyalty
Mr C C Carr's ch a p Fusee
Mr Adam Yar Mahomed's g a gal Young Shah
Major Conran's b aus m Ada
Mr Hajee Ayed's g a gal Sabi
Lieut Col J Monteith's g a gal Chinese Flag
Messrs F Gordon and Fraklin's b w p Tyro by Off Color dam unknown
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a gal Try Luck
Mr Ahmed Mahomed Mishari's g a p Bahar
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a geld Protector
Messrs Sirsinjiker and Boyce's g a geld Rohinton
Mr C R Spedding's ch a p Rifleman

Second Entries—Rs 10
The Mominabad Confederacy's b a p Winton

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY 5TH AUGUST.

The Ghorpuri Stakes—One-quarter mile, 1st entries Rs 5
Chief of Mhaisal's b a h Young Revenge
Capt Hardy's b a geld Lancer
Mr Hakim M Masood's g a gal Delhi
Mr Adam Yar Mahomed's b a h Chieftain
Mr Adam Yar Mahomed's g a h Maurice
Lieut Col J Monteith's g a gal Chinese Flag
Mr S A W's ch a h Damascus
Mr Fraklin's b a gal President
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a gal Showman
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a c Dictator
Mr Ali bin Ameer's ch a gal Defender
Mr Lyndon's ch a h India
Mr Bezonji Pestonji's ch a gal German
Mr Rustomji P Kapadia's ch a gal Shariff

Second Entries—Rs 10
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a gal Hamidi
Mr Warner's b a h Songe d'amour

The Omnium—5 furlongs, 1st entries Rs 5
Mr Byron's ch w g Ginger
Capt F Nelson's b w eng filly Polly Eccles by Tyrant Caste, Cast by Fetter out Noblesse
H H Aga Khan's and Aga H Shah's br w g the Wreck by Boatman Mermaid
H H Aga Khan's and Aga S Shah's b eng f Sampler by Harpenden Brand
H H Aga Khan's ch w m Maud by Canzoni dam by Kingston
Mr T L Robert's b w g Hawthorn late Euroka by Roodee dam by Lord O'Linne
Mr Kook's b eng m Golden Flower by Gold Chloris 3 years
Mr Appoo's b aus g Latimer
Capt Dundas br aus m Rima
Capt Moore's b aus g Elworthy
Mr Rustomji P Kapadia's br w g Roy
Capt Dundas bl w g Night lime

Second Entries—Rs 10
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's b eng m Nurjahan
Capt F Edward's b aus geld Waterloo
Mr J B's b aus m Shrine 6 years
The Mominabad Confederacy's b w geld Marwari
The Mominabad Confederacy's ch w geld Algerian

The Kirkee Cup—three-quarter mile—1st entries Rs. 5
Mr J Mahomed's b a p Driver
Capt Young and Mr MacGeorge's b a p Bantoum
Maharaja of Kolhapur g a p Kolhapur late Observer
Mr Hyde's g a p Fresco
Mr B's c a p Energy
Aga S Shah's g cb m Aline
Mr F N D's ch a p Bonny Boy II
Mr S A W's g a p Sirdar
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a p Malta
Mr Ahmed M Mishari's g a p Babar
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a p Pleader
Aga Coochick Shah's g a p Firefly
Mr R Mallock's ch a p Goldfinder

Second Entries—Rs. 10.
Aga Mirza Ahmed's ch a p Successor
Aga Mustapha Khan's ch a p Premier
Mr J B's g a p Huijas
Mr J B's g a p Sucz
Mr Abdool Aziz bin Saif's g a p Amaiza
Capt Morris' g a p June
Mr D N M's g a p Maga

The Eclipse Stakes—Distance 5 furlongs—First entries Rs. 5.
Mr Petre's ch cb m Dagmar
Mr W Warner's Barney Barnato late Shannon II
Capt Morris' ch a gal Wondali
Mr C C Carr's ch a p Fusee
Major Conran's b aus m Ada
Mr Alloo Hoosein's g a gal Sachim
Major Blomfield's b a gal Blenheim 5 years
Mr F N D's ch a p Bonny Boy II
Capt Levett's ch a gal Sprite
Capt Levett's b a gal Landrail
Mr S A W's b a p Captain
Messrs F Gordon and Franklin's b w p Tyro by Off Colour dam unknown
Mr Frankland's b a gal Off Chance
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a geld Protector
Mr Lyndon's b a gal Squire
Messrs Sirsinjiker and Boyce's g a geld Rohinton
Mr R B's b a p Romeo 4 years
Capt Moore's b cb m Cosy by Glenmore
Capt Moore's b cb m Portia by Sir Lancelot
Mr Bezonji Pestonji's b a gal Nobleman
Mr Kuwarji Ruttonji's ch aus m Nea
Mr Cowasji Burjorji's b aus m Clarinda

Second Entries—Rs. 10.
Mr Alloo Hoosein's g cb m Sally
Mr J Mollison's b cb m Bawbee by Tam O'Shanter dam by Deer foot 4 years
Mr M S's b a gal Zoohair

The Selling Race—half mile—1st entries Rs 5.
Aga S Shah's g a p Cherry Blossom
Capt Levett's b aus m Rosemary
Surg Capt Jameson's ch a p Sirdal
Surg Capt Jameson's b a p Gholib
Messrs F Gordon and Fraklin's b w p Tyro by Off Colour dam unknown
Mr Frankland's b w m Royal Daughter
Mr C R Spedding ch a p Rifleman
Mr Cowasjee Burjorji's b aus m Clarinda

Second Entries—Rs. 10.
Capt Lane's b aus m Mazurka
Major G H M Conran's b a geld Lo Ban
Mr D D's g a p Johnsooj
Mr D D's g a g Sadad
The Mominabad Confederacy's b a p Winton

THIRD DAY—SATURDAY 7TH AUGUST.

Dwarf Handicap—1 mile—1st entries Rs. 5.
Mr J Mahomed's b a p Driver
Capt Young and Mr MacGeorge's b a p Bantoum
Mr B's ch a p Energy
Aga S Shah's ch a p Julmood
Major Conran's b aus m Ada
Mr Fraklin's ch a p Ringleader
Messrs Gordon and Fraklin's b w p Tyro by Off colour dam unknown
Mr Ahmed M Mishari's g a p Babar
Mr Ali bin Ameers' b a p Pleader
Mr R B's b a p Romeo 4 years
Mr Kuwarji Ruttonji's ch aus m Nea
Mr T R Mallock's ch a p Goldfinder
Mr Cowasji Burjorji's b aus m Clarinda

Second Entries Rs. 10.
Aga Mustapha Khan's ch a p Premier

The International Handicap—1 mile—1st entries Rs 5
Mr Byron's ch w g Ginger
Aga S Shah's br w g The Wreck by Boatman Mermaid
Mr T L Robert's b w g Hawthorn late Euroka by Roodee dam by Lord O'Linne
Mr Appoo's b aus g Latimer
Capt Dundas' b aus m Rima
Capt Moore's b aus g Elworthy

Second Entries Rs 10
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's b eng m Nurjahan
Capt F Edward's b aus geld Waterloo
The Mominabad Confederacy's b w g ld M rwari
The Mominabad Confederacy's ch w geld Algerian
Capt Nelson and Mr Warner's br eng geld Coverlet

The Galloway Handicap—7 furlongs—1st entries Rs 5
Mr W Warner's ch cb g Barney Barnato late Shannon II
H H Aga Khan's b a gal Loyalty
Mr C C Carr's ch a p Fusee
Mr Adam Yar Mahomed's g a gal Young Shah
Major Conran's b aus m Ada
Mr Alloo Hoosein's g a gal Sachim
Capt Levett's ch a gal Sprite
Lt Col J Monteith's b aus m Nancy
Lt Col J Monteith's g a gal Chinese Flag
Mr Ahmed M Bushari's g a gal Liverpool
Surg Capt Jameson's b a p Gholib
Mr S A W's b a p Captain
Mr Fraklin's ch a p Ringleader
Messrs Gordon and Fraklin's b w p Tyro by Off Colour dam unknown
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a gal Try Luck
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a geld Protector
Mr Lyndon's b a gal Squire
Mr Lyndon's b a gal Tal-far
Messrs Sir Sirsingiker and Boyce's g a geld Rohinton
Mr R B's b a p Romeo 4 years
Mr Rustomji P Kapadia's ch w geld Freddie by Dynamite out of Red Rover mare
Mr Cowasji Burjorji's b aus m Clarinda

Second Entries Rs. 10
Capt Lane's b aus m Mazurka
Mr D D's g a g Sadad
The Mominabad Confederacy's br w m Winnal (late Susie)
Mr S [illegible]'s b a g Zoohair

The Deccan Handicap—1 mile—1st Entries Rs 5
Chief of Mhaisal's b a h Young Revenge
Mr W Warner's b a h Songe d'amour
Capt Hardy's b a geld Lancer [illegible]
[illegible]
Mr Bezonji Pestonji's ch a gal German
Mr Rustomji P Kapadia's ch a gal Shariff

Second Entries Rs 10
Capt F Edward's b cb m Musme 4 years by Reputation (T B E Little Dorret (Australian))

The Grand Stand Plate—1 mile—1st entries Rs 5
Maharaja of Kolhapur g a p Kolhapur late Observer
Capt Morris, ch a gal Wondali
Aga S Shah's g a gal Shamshad
Mr C C Carr's ch a p Fusee
Mr Adam Yar Mahomed's g a gal Young Shah
Mr Hajee Ayed's g a gal Sabi
Mr Alloo Hoosein's g a gal Sachim
Captain Levett's b a gal Land rail
Lt Col J Monteith's g a gal Chinese Flag
Mr Ahmed M Bushari g a gal Liverpool
Mr Fraklin's b a gal President
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a geld Protector
Messrs Sirsinjiker and Boyce's g a geld Rohinton
Mr Littleton's b a gal Redbreast
Mr Bezonji Pestonji's ch a gal German
Mr Rustomji P Kapadia's ch a gal Shariff
Mr Lyndon's b a gal Squire

Second Entries Rs. 10
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a gal Red Ruby
Mr Fahad bin Saif's ch a gal Diligit

Final Entries close 24th July 1897
CECIL GRAY,
Secretary W. I. T. Club.

CORRECTION.

"Bay English Filly Sampler" late property H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah entered for the Colonials and Omnium is now the property of Mr Moochool Shah

In first entries The Scurry the Eclipse and Dwarf Handicap for Mr Kawarji Ratanji's ch aus m "Nta" read Mr Kawarji Ratanji's "ch aus m Nea by Othello out of a Spartan mare."

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Esp'lade. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba. In.	Cts.
Previously registered	16	94	17	10	19	11	19	23
Friday, July 9th	0	00	0	05	0	00	0	32
Total	16	94	17	15	19	11	19	55
Total fall to July 8th, 1896.	32	48	32	14	34	77	33	50
Total fall to July 9th, 1895.	21	91	17	80	19	02	18	88

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	36	21
Wedesday, July 7	0	73
Total	36	97

B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

	Ghadechi. In.	Ct.	Dhola. In.	Ct.	Jetalsar. In.	Ct.
Previously registered	1	9	0	67	0	0
Wednesday, July 7	0	0	1	5	0	0
Total	1	9	1	72	0	0

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 9TH OF JULY, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutt standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actural amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·464	SE	5	108·5	88·7	57	...	2·41	−1·78
Sirsa	29·442	SSE	7	109·8	87·0	57	...	1·04	−3·34
Delhi	29·497	SE	9	109·2	82·0	76	0·16	3·11	−4·55
Agra	29·519	NE	8	106·5	79·2	77	0·28	14·08	−2·02
Cawnpore	29·486	E	4	101·4	85·0	65	...	2·47	...
Allahabad	29·468	ENE	5	94·1	81·3	76	0·56	6·01	−3·27
Jhansi	29·473	NE	1	103·6	85·[illegible]	61	...	6·34	−2·76
Jacobabad	29·392	SE	7	110·3	88·0	50	...	0·04	−0·34
Karachi	29·443	W	8	94·8	83·0	68	..	...	−1·09
Jeypore	29·493	NE	5	103·6	83·9	66	...	0·23	−4·82
Ajmere	29·4[illegible]1	N	3	103·4	85·5	68	0·05	0·49	−3·77
Deesa	29·484	ESE	12	104·9	82·5	77	..	0·51	−4·47
Ahmedabad	29·494	ENE	3	101·8	82·6	8[illegible]	0·07	3·36	...
Bhuj	29·467	C	10	100·5	82·8	67	...	0·0[illegible]	−3·43
Rajkot	29·491	NNW	8	99·4	81·0	70	...	...	−8·39
Ghadechi	29·481	NNE	7	96·2	81·7	73	0·63	1·87	..
Veraval	29·471	SSW	7	86·1	81·2	86	...	0·24	..
Neemuch	29·486	ENE	9	100·8	75·8	71	0·56	3·38	−2·32
Indore	29·508	Calm.	..	96·7	74·6	90	1·45	3·47	−5·85
Saugor	29·449	NNE	10	95·8	77·6	72	...	8·4[illegible]	−2·75
Jubbulpore	29·438	NE	2	92·0	76·1	87	0·[illegible]	8·75	−5·98
Hoshangabad	29·477	Calm	2	98·[illegible]	77·2	87	0·43	6·47	−3·41
Khandwa	29·4[illegible]8	N	[illegible]	98·2	74·1	89	1·62	3·46	[illegible]
Raipur	29·470	Calm	..	88·3	77·6	88	0·14	5·7[illegible]	[illegible]
Nagpur	29·[illegible]	Calm	[illegible]	103·2	76·6	89	0·88	5·96	[illegible]
Amraoti	29·452	NNW	2	94·7	74·8	82	0·16	5·9[illegible]	[illegible]
Akola	29·454	SW	7	95·9	76·8	77	0·02	1·09	[illegible]
Surat	29·482	S	7	96·2	80·6	79	...	1·10	[illegible]
Malegaon	29·513	WNW	8	96·4	73·6	70	1·61	5·01	[illegible]
Bombay	29·503	S	15	85·4	79·3	8[illegible]	0·24	19·54	[illegible]
Poona	29·49[illegible]	WSW	1[illegible]	91·0	73·4	67	...	4·3[illegible]	[illegible]
Ahmednagar	29·487	WNW	11	91·3	72·9	53	0·18	1·63	[illegible]
Aurangabad	29·518	NW	5	97·9	73·2	96	0·27	3·42	[illegible]
Sholapur	29·514	SW	13	91·2	75·0	65	...	2·88	[illegible]
Ratnagiri	29·520	S	..	85·4	75·9	5[illegible]	2·04	33·7[illegible]	[illegible]
Belgaum	29·383	WSW	24	75·2	63·8	97	0·96	8·03	[illegible]
Goa	29·593	NW	14	80·0	76·4	94	4·25	79·2[illegible]	[illegible]
Karwar	29·606	W	9	80·1	75·5	99	3·39	56·4[illegible]	[illegible]
Mangalore	29·[illegible]79	WNW	7	84·3	74·4	95	2·48	64·10	[illegible]
Calicut	29·739	NW	14	81·3	73·5	91	1·54	59·3[illegible]	[illegible]
Cochin	29·73[illegible]	Calm	[illegible]	92·2	73·2	[illegible]9	2·18	51·23	[illegible]
Bangalore	29·611	WSW	19	83·8	67·8	84	...	1·65	[illegible]
Secunderabad	29·493	WSW	14	94·6	73·3	70	0·13	1·45	[illegible]
Masulipatam	29·5[illegible]9	WNW	3	98·7	82·1	79	...	2·17	[illegible]
Bellary	29·[illegible]	WSW	[illegible]1	89·7	77·8	49	...	2·64	[illegible]
Cuddapah	29·56[illegible]	NW	[illegible]	96·1	77·9	66	..	2·74	[illegible]
Madras	29·5[illegible]8	WSW	8	97·0	82·5	66	0·02	3·54	[illegible]
Coimbatore	29·657	SW	9	82·4	71·0	90	0·54	5·19	[illegible]
Trichinopoly	29·645	W	8	95·0	79·3	50	...	2·71	[illegible]
Negapatam	29·630	W	12	107·6	79·2	76	...	..	[illegible]
Colombo	29·751	W	9	85·0	77·5	83	0·10	13·63	[illegible]
Aden	29·609	SW	9	93·3	85·5	78	..	...	[illegible]

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall:—J. J. H.=0·60 (16·90); G. T. H.=0·65 (16·61); St. G. H.=0·07 (19·11); C. P.=0·24 (19·54).

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk to rapid rise of pressure in Berar, Mysore, the Bombay and Madras Presidencies on the Malabar Coast, and at Nagpur, Khandwa, Jubbulpore and Neemuch, a brisk rise at Delhi, and slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Pressure is nearly uniform in Gujarat, Sind, Rajputana, Central India, the Punjab, the Central and North-West Provinces and Berar. The baric gradients are steep over the rest of the country. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 22 miles an hour at Bangalore, 20 at Bombay and Secunderabad, and 18 at Bellary. The maximum temperature is in large to very large excess of the normal in the Punjab, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, Berar, the Central Provinces, and at Surat, Malegaon, Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Negapatam, and the minimum similarly so at Lahore, Sirsa, Jhansi, Jeypore and Ajmere. The highest temperature in the shade was 110° at Jacobabad and the lowest 63° at Bangalore. Humidity has increased considerably at Sirsa, Delhi, Agra, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Ghadechi, Indore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Bangalore, Secunderabad and Negapatam, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in all districts except in Sind, where they are clear. Heavy rain has fallen at Goa (4·25"), Karwar (3·39"), Mangalore (2·48"), Cochin (2·18") and Ratnagiri (2·04") over an inch at Khandwa (1·62") Malegaon (1·61") Calicut (1·54") and Indore (1·45"), light to moderate showers at Agra, Allahabad, Ghadechi, Neemuch, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Raipur, Nagpur, Amraoti, Bombay, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Belgaum, Secunderabad and Coimbatore, and a few drops at Delhi, Ajmere, Ahmedabad, Akola, Madras and Colombo. The most unusual feature noticeable in to-day's chart is the sudden appearance of a large low pressure area at and about Bombay, Ratnagiri, Goa, Karwar, Belgaum, Bellary, Cuddapah, Secunderabad, Sholapur, Poona, Ahmednagar, and Aurangabad, where the abnormal deficiency amounts to a little more than a tenth and half. The winds are however not cyclonic round about, but are very variable in direction. It affects the weather all over the country lying between Latitude 22° and 12° N., and also on and off the West Coast between Mangalore and Veraval, where the weather is suspicious and in a very unsettled condition. This low pressure area is not yet concentrated, and it is not affecting the weather much at present, but as the barometer is rising in the north and changing slightly in Ceylon and on the Malabar Coast, it is probable that it will grow still deeper. The rainfall at the West Coast stations, and adjoining districts, depends much on the progress of this low pressure area. The weather on and off the West Coast and all over the country lying to the south of Latitude 22° is suspicious and inclined to become squally and very unsettled. Yesterday's telegram from the Seychelles states: "Barometer 29·940, strong south-east Trades, fine weather with passing-clouds, and wind direction about normal." Owing to the non-receipt of some important telegrams from the south this report is printed 15 minutes late.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JULY 9.

Friday:—The barometer has risen in Burma and along the foot of the Himalayas and fallen elsewhere, the fall having been brisk to rapid over the Peninsula and the Central Provinces. Pressure is lowest in the West Punjab and a broad belt of low pressure extends from the North-Western across Central India to the head of the Bay. At the head of the Bay the storm is still shown with centre between Saugor Island and False Point. Pressure is also apparently low over the Arabian Sea and off Bombay Coast. Winds are easterly in the north, variable in the centre, and westerly in the south of the Indian region, but around the head of the Bay the directions are cyclonic and on the Bombay Coast southerly. The mean temperature is high except in West and South Peninsula and South-West Bengal. The highest maximum is a hundred and thirteen degrees at Montgomery. Rainfall has been more general than of late, but still very little in the Gangetic Plain, the Punjab, Gujarat, Sind and Madras. Goa has received five, Mormugao and Chaibassa over four and Mercara and Karwar over three inches.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 8th July, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches	29·533
Temperature of the Air	degrees	81·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer		78·5
Dew Point		77·7
Relative humidity of Air		·896
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)		9·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	83·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		78·5
General Directions of wind*		SSE. SSW. S. SSE. S.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	399
Fall of Rain		0·32
Total fall during month		6·14
" year		19·56
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of 9th July		0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

RUBINAT.—Source Dr. Llorach.—This Spanish Aperient Mineral Water owes its great superiority to its richness in Sulphate of Soda. German springs have often a drastic and irritating effect, caused by the magnesian salts of which they are largely composed. It is most valuable in cases of Gastric Fever, Intestinal Complaints, Gout, Gravel, etc., and especially, in tropical climates [illegible] weather, by its cooling and purifying [illegible] E. GALLAIS & CO., [illegible] London, W.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

JEWELLERY MANUFACTURERS.—MARCKS AND CO., LTD., are prepared to manufacture Gold or Silverware of any description or design. Bridesmaid's Brooches or Bangles, Birthday Gifts, Rings, Pins, Links, Prize Cups, Medals, Walking Stick Mounts, &c., &c. All manufactured under European supervision. Engraving inscriptions, monograms, &c., at reasonable rates.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE, at Bennett's Auction, a Gray handsome Arab GALLOWAY, goes in harness and saddle.

COTTAGE PIANO!! (used 10 months only). Entire Iron Frame, open to any moderate offer. Worth a trial.—PIANOFORTE DEPOT, Opposite Charni Road station, Queen's Road.

CHOLERA TINCTURE.—Specially adapted for Travellers and those living in Up-country Stations where medical aid is not readily procurable. Per Bottle Re. 1. Prepared by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE favourite of Princes or peasants, rich or poor Families or working class in the world renowned SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, which is now to be seen in every Village in India and is to be had in whole of India from North to South and East to West. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as Singer, the sole manufacturers for Singer's Sewing Machines.

AUCTION SALE of Dr. Boyd's valuable furniture, piano, garden, &c., at Colaba Point, TO-DAY, at 1 P.M.

REMEMBER all our FANCY and USEFUL GOODS, Vases, Platedware, &c., are SOLD at 25 per cent. discount during sale now on at SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

RECEIVED Organettes Organs with 6 Tunes, Rs. 20. Extra Tunes, Rs. 18 per dozen.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

VACANCY for a SMART GIRL. Apply Manager's Office, BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co., Ld., Bank Street.

WANTED, persons desirous of appearing for the approaching EXAMINATIONS of ACCOUNTANTS in certain Colleges in India. Passing guaranteed. Apply to "D. D." care of this paper.

WANTED.—A FIRST CLASS MOUNTER, those who have served in first-class houses and have thorough experience in mounting and cutting photographs only need apply. RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS.—Art Photographic Salon, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

LANDAU FOR SALE.—Owner left Bombay. Light and in first-class order. Inspection and price obtained at L. P. DE SOUZA, Coach Builder, Gowalia Tank Road.

ALL our Best PLATEDWARE from Reed and Barton of Newyork, is now for Sale at 25 per cent. discount during sale now on at SHROFF BROTHERS.

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FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

CHOLERA in BOMBAY!!! The Patells (Headmen) of Worli Colivad, certify that NOT A SINGLE MAN DIED of CHOLERA, who used Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral during the late epidemic.........As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. They maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Bandmasters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first-class Portuguese Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE, manufactured By THOMSON and TAYLOR, is the best Household Remedy for dysentery and Diarrhœa. Per Bottle Re. 1-4. 35 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

ALL our Watches from Rs. 25 and above are guaranteed for five years, including breakages,—that is, all repairs will be done free within that period.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

LOANS GRANTED by European on jewellery and all kinds of Household Goods, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6,000. Transactions strictly private. Always address "THOMAS," care of General Post Office, Bombay.

DIABETES and ACIDITY cure in 48 hours. Price per bottle, Rs. 3. Apply to Dr. J. C. MUKERJI, Ranaghat, Bengal.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs 3, to Subscribers in Bombay to the Mofussil, postage extra.

PANCHGANI HOTEL OPENS for Rainy season. Excellent view of the Valley. "Stayed here for six days, found things quite comfortable. E. ARTHUR DICKIN, Chaplain."

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BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,
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Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
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Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co. MADRAS.

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H. E. Sir G. S. WHITE,
Commander-in-Chief in India;
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THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGHCLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

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Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.

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MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
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IN
GLASGOW FIRE.

52, St. Enoch Square, Glasgow, 2nd Nov., 1896.

MESSRS. CHUBB & SON, Ltd.,
LONDON.

DEAR SIRS,—We regret to inform you that our Offices were TOTALLY DESTROYED in the GREAT FIRE, which entirely demolished the property at the corner of Clyde Place and Commerce Street, on the morning of the 13th ult.

We are pleased, however, to say that the SAFE which you supplied us with a few month ago PRESERVED its CONTENTS, consisting of a considerable amount of Cash and Valuable Securities, though from the exterior appearance of the Safe it had evidently been exposed to intense heat and fallen from a height of about 20 feet.

Yours truly,
(Signed) JOHN PATERSON, Ltd.

CHUBB'S BOMBAY AGENT:
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STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—OVER HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to nearly Seven and three-quarter Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

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JOHN JAMESON
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"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE
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Please see you get it with
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ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR
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A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable House, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply C.F. Advertising Dept. "Gazette Office, Bombay.

NOTES,
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POLICY
BY
TODARMAL
Price, Rs. [illegible]
Copies can be had [illegible] Gazette.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Ceres, 2316 tons, Captain C W Pickthorn, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Merkara, 1,948 tons, Captain L T Bergemann, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Scindia, 2,050 tons, Captain J H Stafford, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, &c, with a general cargo and 29 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Naderi, 1,168 tons, Captain C Hansen, will sail to-day for Jeddah, &c, with a general cargo and 6 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co s s Nairung, 2,861 tons, Captain J Bullock, will sail to-day for Calcutta, &c, with a cargo of duty paid salt and general.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi (7th July), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieutenant Cox, Lieutenant Du Baulay, Lieutenant Douglas, Lieutenant Bliss, Lieutenant Humphries, Lieutenant Alexander, Mr A B Earle, Mr Walker, Mr Alison, Miss Crampton, Mrs Cowan, and four children, Mr Gopaldas, Mr Hemraj, 1 Risaldar, 1 Jamadar, and 9 native soldiers, 11 non-commissioned officers and men European, and 20 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 9.

PRINCES DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
A	Obra		Brown	Calcutta	10-7	M M & Co
C	Naderi	1169	Hanson	Jeddah	10-7	B & P S N Co
D	Henry Balckow	439	Jourdain			B & P S N Co
E	Guyana	2370	Snow	Karachi		F Forbes & Co
G	Courland	760	Tonton			D Adcola
H & J	H M S Magdala	3340	Fleet			Royal Navy
Do	Hulk Tenasserim	7760				Do.
K	Kt Companion	2593	Williams	Antwerp		K N & Co
L	Mahanadi	547	Budroo	Marmugoa	9-7	Shprd & Co
N	Raventhaler	1813	Gramberg	Calcutta	3-7	Glade & Co
O	Bancoora	2197	Whitehead	Zanzibar	10-7	M M & Co
P	Clydesdale	2295	Sharp	Not fixed		W & A G & Co
	Satrunji	547	Ahmed			Shprd & Co
	Sabarmati	524	Cassum			Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
2	Dumra	762	Russell	Karachi	8-7	M M & Co
3	Singapore	2452	Pezzarello	Genoa	20-7	F R S N Co
4	Bisagno	1499	Mancini	China	8-7	F R Co
5	Kaiser-i-Hind	2385	Barcham	China	8-7	P & O Co
6	Peshawar	2202	Vibert	China	3-7	P & O Co
8	Kt Templar	2701	Pain	Kobe	13-7	P & O Co
7	Hydaspes	1911	Lockyer	China		P & O Co
10	Roma	1722	Storm	Karachi		C Muncherjee
12	Peninsular	3047	Wheeler	London	23-7	P & O Co
14	Kola	497	Livingstone	Karachi	15-7	M M & Co
15	Florida	2050	Young	Antwerp	10-7	J M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Gos..........................1903 Tons gross......................M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	Dwarka s	Tice	Karachi, July 7.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Natal s	Chevallier	Marseilles.
	Oriental s	Moule	London.
	Ceres s	Pickthorn	Calcutta.
	Scindia s	Stafford	Rangoon.
	Merkara s	Bergemann	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Nairung, Bullock, for Calcutta, &c.
" Naderi, Hansen, for Jeddah, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Dwarka, for Karachi.
" Kapurthala, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Peninsular s, 3048, Wheeler
Kt Companion s, 2593, Williams
Kurrachee s, 2317, Robertson
Netherby Hall s, 2139, Peirce
Clydesdale s, 2296, Sharp
Florida s, 2050, Young
Singapore s, 2132, Pizzarello
Hydaspes s, 1912, Lockyer
Kt Templar s, 2704, Pain
Safari s, 993, Kiene
Courland s, 745, Tenton
Orient s, 1496, Valentino
Guyana s, 2371, Snow
Roma s, 1722, Storm
Afghan s, 1439, Barton (for sale)
Ceres s, 2663, Pickthorn

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

R I M S Canning, John
R I M S Investigator, Oldham
R I M S Nancowry, Beauchamp
R I M S Minto, Baugh
H M S Assaye, Rowland
H M S Ceylon, Channer
H M S Hulk Tenasserim
Goodridge
H M S Magdala
H M S Brisk, Rich
I G P F Margarita, Baker

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
3	Pundua s	Nailer	Singapore, June 19.
	Virawa s	Herrington	Bombay, June 23.
	Sui Sang s	Glasworthy	Hongkong, June 15.
4	Clan Matheson s	Beer	Liverpool, May 30.
	Sheila sp	Cowlshaw	Liverpool, March 23.

DEPARTURES.

July 3.—Steamers Ethiopia, Maharani, St. Irene, Thibet and Bulimouth.
July 4.—Steamer India.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kt. Companion s—20 bales wool, B Hurbhum; 30 bales wool, Lucknidas Shamjee; 140 bales wool, C Vusanjee; 47 bales wool and 96 bales hair, H M Abba; 20 bales wool, Cooverjee Vussanjee.

FOR LONDON.

Oriental s—11 cwt ivory, Ebram Passaya and Co.
Peninsular s—100 cwt deer horns, Megjee Mahomed and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Kt. Companion s—3,000 cwt poppyseed, Volkart Brothers; 2,000 cwt poppyseed, Killick Nixon and Co.
Clydesdale s—6,000 cwt poppyseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Florida s—6,027 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—899 cwt linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,000 cwt linseed, and 100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Singapore s—200 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hydaspes s—26 cases condiments, Manockjee Poonjiajee and Sons; 100 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 624 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co; 250 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 20 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 2 cwt aloes and 11 cwt peacock feathers, Abdoola Allaruckia and Co; 560 bales twist, P F Talati; 38 bales twist, and 50 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Hydaspes s—324 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 550 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 25 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 4 cases condiments, M Poonjiajee and Sons.

FOR KOBE.

Kt Templar s—300 bales cotton, Latham Abercrombie and Co; 199 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 100 bales cotton, Mitchell and Co; 50 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Kt Templar s—200 bales cotton The Mitsui B Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Kt Templar s—500 bales cotton The Mitsui B Kaisha.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 8.

Muter, Lt, Bengal, R E, on leave.
Chambers, Surg-Capt, Bo, A M S, on leave, from Poona.
Dawson, Vety Lieut, Bo, A V D, on leave, from Kirkee.

JULY 9.

Bliss, Lieut, Bo, 2nd Lanc Fus, on duty, from Quetta.
Du Boulay, Lieut, Bo, 2nd Border Regt, on duty, from Quetta.
Davidson, Major, Bo, R A, on leave, from Mhow.
Carleton, Capt, Bo, D A A G for M, on leave, from Deolali.
Luard, Capt, Bo, 2nd Durh L I, on leave, from Poona.
Humphreys, Lieut, Bo, 1st Baluchis, on duty, from Hyderabad.
Douglas, Lieut, Bo, 1st Wilts Regt, on duty, from Karachi.
Bole, Capt, Punjab, Devon Regt, on duty, from Jullandur.
Bullock, Lieut, Punjab, Som L I, on leave, from Mean Meer.
Frewen, Major, Punjab, 16th Lanc, on leave, from Umballa.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 9.

Muter, Lieut, Bengal, R E, on leave, to England.
Gunner, Major, Bengal, R H A, on leave, to England.
Underwood, Capt, Bengal, R A, on retirement, to England.
Bland, Lieut, Punjab, R A, on leave, to England.
Bole, Capt, Punjab, Devon Regt, on duty, to England.
Bullock, Lieut, Punjab, Som L I, on leave, to England.
Frewen, Major, Punjab, 16th Lancers, on leave, to England.
Hoskyn, Major, Punjab, R E, on leave, to England.
Davidson, Surg-Major, Bo, I M S, on leave, to England.
Johnson, Major, Sir, Bo, K O York L I, on duty, England.
Rily, 2nd Lt, Bo, K O York L I, on leave, to England.
Chambers, Surg-Capt, Bo, A M S, on leave, to England.
Davidson, Major, Bo, R A, on leave, to England.
Bliss, Lieut, Bo, 2nd Lanc Fus, on duty, to Deolali.
Du Boulay, Lt, Bo, 2nd Border Regt, on duty, to Deolali.
Luard, Capt, Bo, 2nd Durham, L I, on leave, to England.
Carleton, Capt, Bo, D A A G, for M, on leave, to England.
Humphreys, Lt, Bo, 1st Baluchis, on duty, to Deolali.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 10th July, 1897.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be post practice on the Cooperage on Tuesday morning 13th instant at 7 a.m.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th June, 1897, on 461 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	88,000	2,79,000	4,000	3,71,000
Or per mile of Railway	191	605	9	805
For previous 21 weeks of half-year.	17,52,961	46,50,142	98,228	65,01,331
Total for 22 weeks...	18,40,961	49,29,142	1,02,228	68,72,331
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,13,755	2,80,305	2,704	3,96,764
Per mile of Ry do.	247	608	6	881
Total to corresponding date do.	25,99,353	60,75,345	1,03,232	87,77,930

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 25,764
Ditto to date .... " 19,05,599

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th June 1897, on 140·91 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,000	29,600	30	32,630
Or per mile of Railway	21	210	—	231
For previous 21 weeks of half-year.	81,304	4,32,246	2,678	5,16,228
Total for 22 weeks...	84,304	4,61,846	2,708	5,48,858
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,611	48,194	36	51,842
Per mile of Ry. do.	26	341	..	367
Total to corresponding date do.	85,899	6,48,246	2,101	7,36,241

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 19,211
Ditto to date .... " 1,87,391

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 9.

EXTRA allotments of Indian Council Bills were made in London yesterday, amounting to Rs. 5,90,000 of which 3 lakhs were on Calcutta at 1s. 3 1-32d. 1 lakh each on Bombay and Calcutta at 1s. 2 31-32d. and Rs. 90,000 on Madras at 1s. 2 31-32d. The Exchange Banks raised their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight by 1-16d. making it 1s. 2 11-16d.

Consols declined 1-16 per cent. to 112¾; French Rentes were ¼ per cent. higher, at 104¼, and Paris Exchange on London ½ centime lower at 25·10 fcs., while the other financial quotations were unchanged. Bar Silver advanced ⅛d. to 27 11-16d. per oz., and in New York 1-8 cent to 60¼ cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent more at 4·87 1-8 dollars.

In the Returns of the Bank of England issued yesterday in London, the Bank's reserve was shown to be 49 per cent. of the liabilities, which is 5 per cent. more than in the week preceding. The Bank's rate remained at 2 per cent.

Brown Rapeseed was quoted at 39¼s. per 416 lbs., July-August shipment, to Antwerp, business done via the Canal, market strong in tone; Linseed at 34½s. per 416 lbs., same shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, buyers via the Canal, market steady.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm, Surats and Arrivals firm. The day's Sales were 12,000 bales, including 200 bales Surats, and the Imports, 6,000 bales. Spot prices were unaltered all round, but American Arrivals were 3-64d. higher in the near positions, and 1-16d. in those more distant, 4 3-16d. being the quotation for July delivery, and 3 59-64d. for November-December.

Ready Mid.-Uplands were unchanged in New York at 7 7-8 cents per lb.; August Futures were 1 point lower at 7·43 cents, and December 5 points more at 7·15 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales.

Our local market for this staple has been firm to-day; both Japan and the local Mills are buyers of ready Cotton, but the transactions reported are not large. In New Cotton prices were higher in the morning, but owing to advices of rain in the districts there was a quieter feeling this afternoon. Sellers are now not willing to pay more than Rs. 219 for Broach.

WHEAT AND SEEDS continue as before.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	2,023	bales.
Wheat	2,026	cwts.
Linseed	872	"
Rapeseed	10,089	"
Poppyseed	1,233	"
Castorseed	1,154	"
Rice	3,019	"

FREIGHTS.—The "Guyana" (s), for Antwerp and Hamburg, has been filled up at 9s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened firm in tone at 1s. 3d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits. A moderate amount of Bank Paper was pleaced early in the day; and re-sales were then done at 1 s. 3 3-32d., for July delivery. For bank remittance, there was no bonafide enquiry for any position, and the market closed firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 1-16d.	per rupee
" Telegraphic	1s. 3 1-16d.	"
" 3 months' sight	1s. 3 3-32d.	"
" Credits "	1s. 3 5-32d.	"
" Francs "	1·59½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Quiet to firm in tone rates opened at 100⅞ for Money and 100 7-8 for Account, from which they advanced to 100 13-16 and 100 15-16 in the two positions, respectively, for 3½ per Cents; for Threes 95 was quoted.

SHARES are quiet—Bank of Bombay are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 1,390 per share.

DIVINE SERVICE.

FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JULY 11.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral. Missa Colestis.—Hymns Introit No. 1, 553, 311 part 2, and 520.
5-45 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay.—Hymns 285, 26 and 28.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Simper in F.
The collections are for the organ restoration fund.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Tuesday and Thursday—Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

(Waudby Road, Esplanade.)
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.—Hymns 47, 217 and 32, Psalm 23.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

(Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.)
7 a.m.—Parade Service—Hymns 186 and 255.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral).—Hymns 5, 315 and 321.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 502, 291 and 27.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.

(Colaba Causeway.)
11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Rev. G. C. Walker.
7 p.m.—Communion.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
(Byculla, Victoria Gardens)
9-30 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Mr. A. Brown.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
Marathi Services.
9-30 a.m. and 4-30 p.m.—Rev. S. Rahator.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

BOWEN CHURCH.
(Apollo Bunder, behind Apollo Hotel.)
10 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—Sermon by Rev. H. E. Barrell.
6 p.m.—Sermon by Rev. I. F. Row.
GRANT ROAD CHURCH.
7-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
9 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Sermons.
MAZAGON CHURCH.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Sermon.
Seamen's Rest in Prince's Dock Gospel Service at 7-30 p.m. by Rev. F. Wood.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

(Near School of Art.)
Incumbent.—Rev. C. Gilder.
8 a.m.—Celebration of Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 270, 199 and 255.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 285, 196 and 277.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 318, 282 and 337.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 354, 383 and 22.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral.) Preacher, Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay.
10 a.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral.) Preacher, Rev. Father Elwin. Alms for the poor.

BAPTIST CHURCH, BELASSIS ROAD.

(Opposite Byculla Club.)
8 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Pastor H. E. Barrell will preach.
4-30 p.m.—Afternoon School.
Seats free, an invitation to all.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral)—Hymns 307, 559 and 193.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 540, 629 and 31.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

(Madras time.)
7-45 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer.—Hymns 193 and 268.
9-30 a.m.—Communicants' class.
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 540, 230, and 235.

ST. NICHOLAS SEAMEN'S CHURCH.

7 a.m.—Matins.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral).
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
WEEK DAYS.
7 a.m.—Morning Prayer.
THURSDAYS.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Evening Service.—Ordination of Elders. Psalm 89, tune 111; Par. 63, tune 130; Hy. 213, 1st tune; Hy. 194, 2nd tune; and Hy. 335, 1st tune.

The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay will Celebrate and Preach at St. Peters Church, Mazagon on Sunday next at 7 a.m.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JULY 9.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Suez route to Turkey (Europe), section Syra Chio, closed.
Telegrams for Equador are subject to censure at Guayaquil.
Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.
Private telegrams in secret language for the interior of Peru may now be accepted but will be subject to Government control.
Private telegrams for Crete must be in plain French or Turkish, secret language forbidden.
Cable Bonny-Comerun interrupted.
Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius, noon, on the 14th instant.
Bhamo route to China interrupted between Tengyueh and Yungcheng.
Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.
Amoor route interrupted between Tschita and Nertschinsk.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 9th July, 1897.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	8	12	16 p.m.	26	24
Teheran	9	2	17 p.m.	..	33
Suez	9	3	6 p.m.	..	7

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 9th July, 1897.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	47	...	1
" Karachi	...	19	...	4
" Madras	...	54	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

PEREIRA—July 9, at Nesbit Road, Mazagon, Bombay, Guilhermina Pereira, relict of the late Wenceslaus Pereira, Assistant Secretary to Government, Military Department, aged 56 years. Deeply regretted. Funeral this (Saturday) evening, at 4 o'clock. Relatives and friends will please accept this intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

NICHOLSON—At The Home, Woodlands, Coonoor, the wife of A. G. Nicholson, Esq., of a daughter, prematurely.
O'DONNELL—July 3, at Oorgaum, the wife of Dr. T. J. O'Donnell, Chief Medical Officer, Kolar Gold Fields, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

LAWTON—HUNTER—July 1, at Landour, by special license, at the Roman Catholic Chapel, by the Rev. Father Jerome, William Lawton, 5th Royal Irish Lancers, to Mrs. Eliza Hunter, of Montpellier, Landour.

DEATHS.

BAKER—June 21, at Himalaya Hotel, Mussoorie, Edward Baker, late Executive Engineer, Itai Bareli, Benares Railway.
BALLARD—June 29, at Holta, Palampur, Kangra Valley, of congestive apoplexy, Richard Augustus Ballard, Superintendent, Holta Tea Company, Ld., and Lieutenant, Punjab Light Horse, son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Ballard, aged 33 years and 5 months.
JAMES—July 4, at Ootacamund, Alice Hilda, wife of Fred. R. James, and third daughter of the late Mr. R. C. Dumphy, aged 24.
MARSHALL—July 3, at her mother's residence, 3, Lyall Road, Allahabad, after a painful illness, Emily Mary (Polly), wife of the late James Marshall, Esq., of Queen's Gate, Aberdeen.
McCABE—June 12, at Shillong, killed during the earthquake, Robert Blair McCabe, Bengal Civil Service, Inspector-General of Police, Assam.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1897.

PANDIT JWHALA PRASAD JHA, of the Provincial Civil Service, N.-W.-P., has been so successful in the sale of his pamphlet on Chromopathy that he has cheerfully given to the public a third edition. The editor of the *Thinker*, Black Town, Madras, is the publisher, and the price is eight annas. The pamphlet is dedicated to "Brother Tookaram Tatya, the well-known citizen of Bombay," and the author testifies to this gentleman's "phenomenal success" in preventing the spread of the plague through the treatment of curing disease by colours. This is a bold statement, and we wonder why here in Bombay, where every nostrum that could in any way be brought to bear upon the ravages of the plague, was tried, and too often, alas! found wanting, we have only heard of the treatment, but not of the phenomenal success of the Theosophist brother. He should not hide his light in this modest manner in the scene of his labours, and only allow himself to be glorified in far regions where, however anxious the public may be to snap up new editions, they hitherto fortunately know nothing about plague therapeutics. This little book has been translated into no less than seven vernaculars, and we are told that there "are now many broad-minded gentlemen in different parts of India who have become great centres for this mode of treatment, and who supply medical aid gratis to the afflicted." It is some comfort to know that "gratis" does not mean a heavy sacrifice on the part of these broad-minded ones, for little is needed in the practice of the science of chromopathy, even in extreme cases. A red, blue, green or yellow glass bottle, a little water, and perhaps a pane or two of any of these coloured glasses, with friendly, and in this country generously supplied, ray, of sunshine to peer through, does the work of the "eminent physician." We dare not say that broken bones resist the magical effect of these coloured applications. It might perhaps be invidious to hint that it would require a highly coloured imagination as well to valiantly rely on the colour effects in hours of illness. It is perhaps in consequence of the combination of all the prismatic colours in possibly adverse or negative proportions in stained glass windows that the congregation on Sundays do not leave all their ills behind them, physical as well as spiritual, when they return to the work-a-day world after the weekly attendance at service. We are asked to believe that chromopathy is specially suited to the natives of India, "who are spiritually inclined," which must mean that they are above all considerations of common sense. How the amount of the particular colour deficient in any system can be supplied by simply drinking uncoloured water out of a coloured bottle, it is difficult to imagine. If this Provincial Civil Servant had suggested rinsing a cloth of the colour needed in water, and should the colour obligingly "run," as it does every day obediently in the hands of our faithful dhobie, then indeed we might try to believe that the colour-supply and our health might be renewed by its application.

The rainbow presents us with the hues chiefly needed by our vile bodies, red, blue, green and yellow. But if we happen to have annexed too much of either of these attractive colours, we are sure to suffer and be a burden to our friends as well as to ourselves. We may not see with our mind's eye what exact depth of tint we have laid on, but there are fortunately signs and tokens by which we can be tolerably sure wherein our deficiency or superabundance lies. If a man is idle, lazy, and sleepy, out of holiday time of course, he will soon lose his appetite, and be generally a trouble to the cook and his caterer-general. Instantly supply red, get red bottles, fill them with pure water, cork, and put them in bright sunlight for at least two hours; the longer you can allow them to stand the better. Be careful to have your bottles clean and bright, so that the sun's rays may get through without impediment. An ounce of this water at a dose is enough for any reasonable man; he can repeat it, but if it be used to combat a chronic case, please be careful, for sudden friction of the two colours in the system may do damage, and just now we have had enough of earthquakes and volcanic action of every sort. You may use as much as you like of this charged water exteriorly. To utilise coloured panes of glass just see that the light that shines through them falls on the part of the body requiring to be healed. At night lanterns of the correct colour can be utilised, and to economise in number have a lantern with four sides all of different coloured glasses and you are prepared as far as short-sighted mortals ever can be, for every medical emergency. If you require blue colour in your ill-balanced system, you will guess it, and others will be certain of it, by your quick uncertain temper, by your restless activity. Your eyes will be reddish, your nails red. We are not told if your hair will be red too, but why not? You may indeed, if the blue runs very low, develop cholera or hydrophobia, and then you must repeat the doses of water from the blue bottles without loss of time and frequently. You must be careful to study your nails. If they have vertical lines, fly to the red bottle, you are phlegmatic. The relief from the application of the blue bottle is rapid, almost miraculous. Once at Meerut, we are told, a woman who was insane was cured in less than a minute by flashing blue light on her face. There is no fear of a dog going mad, if you make him drink blue charged water during the hot season. Mr. Jwhala Prasad Jha believes it is the only cure for hydrophobia, and he declares he applied it with success in three cases. He cannot give his reasons, he says, being unacquainted with anatomy and the science of medicine, but our benign Government might try its hand at reading the riddle. Has not our benign Government done enough in that direction when it has opened the door of the Provincial Civil Service to the Pandit and enabled him in his leisure hours to produce this treatise and publish it with a success undreamed of by learned doctors for their laboriously thought out scientific treatises.

The Pandit admits that hitherto he has cured only one case of cholera, for he is honestly afraid to take up more cases. His theory with regard to cholera is peculiar, and if true, proves the utter folly of struggling with the disease. One consolation we might gather is that phlegmatic persons cannot, according to this authority, contract the disease, as long as they are phlegmatic. But he is sure that "some nations are more liable to catch this disease, such as Englishmen. They are natives of a cold climate, and consequently consume a large quantity of heating articles of food and drink, and they being in India, a hot place, catch this disease on a pretence, as it were, and as they continue their same diet, cholera spreads among them more rapidly than it does among the natives of India." It is hard lines that a disease should attack us "on a pretence," as it were, and then kill us in earnest, very hard. And to make it harder, we are informed that we are not affected by colour treatment. Perhaps this is the reason of our scepticism on the subject. The Pandit cured a rich man of liver, caused by the demon of drink. This foolish man wasted a fortnight trying doctors' remedies, and then came to the chromopath, who asked him how soon he wanted to be well. "To-morrow," said this unreasonable patient. "Very good, do what I tell you," observed J. P. Jha, and he looked about for a couple of empty Epsom salts bottles, which, as we all ought to know, are made of blue glass; he prepared blue water in them, and administered it every two hours. And he kept the patient in a blue light all day and all night. At four o'clock, next day—he carefully specifies that he then returned from office, he is a Munsiff in the Muttra District—the patient was well, indeed so well that he begged that the cold blue light should be removed as he felt chilly. Not to rely altogether on his own dictum, the Pandit sent for this gentleman's doctor, and had him examined, when the allopath declared him perfectly recovered. There are no end of interesting examples, not to say miracles, in this very small pamphlet. We are besought to try the effect on ourselves, and to be thereby convinced. But we must be cautious in adopting the system, for every shade of a colour is not equally good. If you are young and lively, sky blue will suit your complaint, if of course blue be indicated as deficient, but if you are aged try dark blue, of as deep a dye as possible. If you have the luck to be a shop-keeper, a merchant, a judge, or even a clerk and the necessity for more red in your system is diagnosed, you may instead use yellow, as too sudden a cure is not advisable in these sedentary classes. It is terrible to think what too much red is responsible for: typhoid fever, brain fever, small-pox, scarlet fever of course, erysipelas, influenza, croup, whooping cough, dysentery. Orange water cures gout, and rheumatism if chronic, but if it be acute, then we must have both blue light and blue water. There is absolutely no illness which cannot be successfully battled with by these simple—all too simple—means. The system has apparently met with so much faith that chromopathic boxes are now fitted up like hampers, so many bottles of assorted colours, a lantern with coloured panes, and with ordinary glass, when you don't want to do good, but simply prowl around. The public, however, must pay a pretty high sum for these conveniences. What have our sincerest efforts done for the education of the people when one of the selected few can publish, apparently in good faith, such a pamphlet? And what can we think of the simplicity of the public who greedily assimilate and pay for the nonsense in that pamphlet translated into seven languages.

SURGEON-GENERAL COOK'S report on the Lunatic Asylums of Bombay was issued yesterday. In it he shows that the total population of the asylums during the year was 1,006, twenty-eight more than in the previous year. The proportions of these are 817 males and 174 females, and of these 120 males and ten females are criminals. An analysis of the totals shows that of 292 insanes admitted during the year, 46 were Europeans, four Eurasians, 14 Native Christians, 139 Hindus, 69 Mahomedans, and twenty of other castes. The causes of insanity are no longer so detailed as was the case last year, and now "moral causes" embrace many sub-divisions which must have been useful. Of the 1,006 cases the cause is given in 475 only, and unknown in all the rest. To physical causes are set down 387, and only 88 to moral. The use of intoxicating drugs and abuse of spirits are credited with 155; of the known cases, epilepsy 37, previous attacks 56, hereditary causes 31, fever 28, congenital disease 18, injury to the head 12, destitution ten, excess six, sunstroke five, and causes which cannot be well specified in the columns of a newspaper numbered 23. It may interest moral teachers, however, to learn that of the criminal insanes charged with violence twelve attribute their madness to ganja-smoking, two to spirit-drinking, three each to fever, heredity and grief, ten to epilepsy, and one each to puerperal fever, injury to head, religion, anger, and anxiety. In the Colaba Asylum three European patients and 48 natives died during the year. The Europeans died of chronic pneumonic phthisis, dysentery, and enteric fever. The first and third of these had, it seems, been long resident in the Asylum and had for many years been suffering from chronic dementia. The typhoid case terminated fatally in twelve days. The heavy rains at the commencement of last monsoon are supposed to have caused much of the sickness that prevailed and an increase in the death-rate which accompanied it. We are glad to see that the Surgeon-General again condemns the Colaba Asylum buildings as old and unsuitable for the Asylum, though scrupulously clean. Surgeon-Colonel Boyd comes in for much merited approbation, but now he is leaving, though the Colaba institution may suffer, the St. George's Hospital decidedly gains. Though Surgeon-General Cook tells us he hopes the new Asylum will soon be finished and ready for occupation, he ventures no opinion as to how soon. The new building has been on the way for years now, but no one has reported progress, and what Dr. Cook means by "soon" is not defined. The new building is very badly needed, for in Colaba there are no means of efficiently employing the men. At Colaba there are lunatics who are willing to be engaged in some occupation, but the difficulty is to find them suitable employment. At Thana there would be ample means of employing them. As it is, they are allowed to work in the small factories attached to the Asylum as well as on extra-mural work, but for the European and Eurasian inmates there is no suitable employment. In other asylums in the Presidency gardening and cultivation are the chief occupation, which those who are willing to work enjoy. Some of the native inmates are trained to make their sleeping mats, and the females are for the most part employed in grinding corn and other extra-mural work. Every effort is made to give some kind of healthy employment to all, and as an inducement some little extras are given to those who work well. They are also supplied with musical instruments, games, books, papers, and periodicals. Native musicians are occasionally engaged to amuse them on all the principal holidays, when extra diet and sweetmeats are supplied to them, and displays of fire-works and illuminations are also made on the Divali holidays. These amusements, we are told, are much appreciated and conduce much to their health and comfort, but with the resources of the new asylum the lot of the unfortunate creatures may be made much happier than is now possible.

THE mail steamer yesterday took away from our shores a citizen whose absence deprives the Municipal Corporation of its President; the city of its Sheriff; and the Presidency Famine Relief Committee of its Honorary Secretary, and besides fills a prominent part in various organisations for furthering the commercial interests of Bombay. But if we are losing one who occupies so leading a position in Municipal and business life, we have the satisfaction of knowing that Sir George Cotton's absence will be brief—so brief in fact that it will not reach the three months' limit which makes it requisite for the President as well as any other member to apply for leave from the Corporation. The Municipal Act does not provide for the appointment of a Deputy Chairman, so that in the absence of the President for ten or twelve weeks, the procedure will be the same as when he is away at a single meeting: a chairman for the day will be selected for among the members present. Since Sir George Cotton was appointed President in April last, the business for the four months has been got through at eight meetings, inclusive of two merely formal meetings to record the regret of the Corporation at the loss by death of certain of its members. If the same unwonted promptitude is the order of the day while Sir George Cotton is away there will only be some half-dozen occasions when the appointment of a temporary president will be requisite. In regard to the Shrievalty no acting appointment can be made, and for the time being the Deputy Sheriff will discharge the duties appertaining to the office. The responsibilities of the Shrievalty were, however, considerably lessened when Sir George Cotton accepted the appointment without the fees, by the transfer therefrom of the charge of the Common Jail. The office being shorn of part of its responsibilities, and Sir George Cotton having set the precedent of foregoing its emoluments, he is the better able to leave it to take care of itself. We believe that under the old order of things it would have been inadmissable for the Sheriff of Bombay to leave the jurisdiction of the High Court of Bombay during his year of office. He might have taken a sea trip to Aden or to Zanzibar, but he could not without playing truant have gone to Calcutta or Simla, or Ootacamund. Even now no leave of absence has been given, but as private affairs of an urgent nature have called Sir George to England, the authorities have not demurred to his hurried visit Home. No doubt before he returns he will have received at the hands of the Queen herself the formal investiture of the honour of Knighthood so deservedly bestowed upon him. His duties as Honorary Secretary of the Presidency Famine Relief Fund will be carried on by Mr. A. K. Leslie, of the same firm, who was appointed to act at a meeting of the Committee held the other afternoon. It may be hoped that before Sir George Cotton returns a plentiful and well-distributed rainfall may have obviated the necessity for the continued existence of the Committee, and that so far as the Honorary Secretaryship is concerned he may have the pleasure of finding his occupation gone.

THE Anjuman-i-Islam has spoken vigorously in condemnation not only of the dastardly murders at Poona, but of the reckless and defamatory writings in certain Urdu newspapers, which but too faithfully echo the seditious utterances of some of the Mahratta prints, whose incitements have been only too well calculated to lead to such crimes. Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabji, in an address to the large meeting of the Mahomedan community held in the Anjuman Hall denounced the crime and the criminals, and congratulated his hearers that no breath of suspicion rested on any Mahomedan in connection with that infamy. It might have been different had the Mussulman press of Poona followed the evil example set by some of their confreres in Bombay, and joined in the campaign of slander and misrepresentation carried on with unscrupulous malevolence against the Government and the Government officers engaged in the arduous and thankless task of delivering that city from the plague. It is to the credit of the Urdu papers published in Poona that they held aloof from the wicked attempt to repay by calumny and insult honest efforts to serve the public and rescue the people from the dreadful sickness that carried off three thousand victims in three months. It is unfortunate that in Bombay, while the Mussulman press on the whole is conducted with good sense and fairness, some sheets are in the hands of men of no education, whose sole object is to malign and defame everybody while assailing with especial virulence every official who does his duty and every honest high-minded citizen. These sheets have little more than a nominal circulation, but their scurrilous libels and rabid sedition are read aloud in coffee houses and poured on the minds of ignorant men. Mr. Justice Budrudin holds that such papers should be closely watched by the Government and by the leaders of the community, and their scandalous incitements to disaffection and disorder should no longer contemptuously ignored. He is of opinion that the Penal Code can reach and punish such offenders, and that Macaulay's ingenious "explanation"—which, be it said with all due deference, is a piece of unmitigated claptrap, quite out of place in a Penal Code—does not give immunity to writings ostentatiously and defiantly preaching disaffection and hatred of the Government. As we have said before, the doubts which have arisen as to the possibility of procuring a conviction on the clearest evidence under Section 124A, should be laid at rest by one or two test cases. If the fears entertained by many eminent lawyers are justified, and Mr. Justice Budrudin's confidence in the efficacy of the section proves unfounded, the Legislative Council can supply what is deficient. Meanwhile there is much in the learned judge's advice to the Native community, that they should reform the erring members of the Native press by refusing to have anything to do with mischievous and scurrilous prints, most of which notoriously live by blackmail.

AMONGST the passengers who left for Europe yesterday afternoon, by the mail steamer Oriental, were Sir George Cotton, Sheriff of Bombay, Mr. J. H. Sleigh, Secretary of the Bank Bombay, Mrs. Ayerst, wife of the late Lieutenant Ayerst, of Poona, Major Sir Henry Johnson, and others.

THE "Civil and Military Gazette" writes:—We hear from native sources that the Madda Khel and Mahsud Waziris have left their homes and are now settled at Khoona. They have sent their families and animals towards Mangal and Khost and are making preparations to oppose the British troops. It is also reported that a considerable number of tribesmen armed with rifles and swords are gathering themselves together, and we sincerely trust that this news is true. The more the merrier. From the same source we hear that a petition for help has been presented by the Waziris to the Amir. The Amir, it is said, replied that they were robbers and a constant source of trouble both to himself and the British Government; he declined to assist them unless they submitted to the British, and has accordingly forbidden his officers to allow Waziris to enter Afghan territory in their flight.

THE Ameer of Afghanistan has become a victim to the cycling craze, but with the Oriental's love of ease, he uses a triplet machine and leaves all the work to his two pedallers.

IN linguistic attainments the Russians are far in advance of other nations. Their leisured and cultured classes appear to have the faculty of acquiring languages specially developed, and can for the most part learn a new language with a fraction of the time and trouble it takes a Briton or any other European.

ONE often reads in the papers of successful conundrums solved by the Post office officials. But in a recent case they have wisely put the solution in other hands. A letter has reached Oxford addressed

To a Student of eighteen years of age,
Studying in one of the Colleges at Oxford,
England.

It appears to be one of the official tasks of the Clerks of the schools to take charge of all letters that cannot be otherwise delivered. Will he solve the problem?

IN the National Gallery the Raphael Room is at last clear of the unsightly barricade so long used as a photographer's studio. It is possible now to see comfortably, some of our best, or, at least, some of our highest-priced canvases. Happily, too, the room has been repapered, and there has been a departure from that gloomy red or terra cotta flock which prevails in the other galleries. The new paper—a lacquered bronze green—is most pleasant to the eye, and as we are not peculiarly well off in works of the Umbrian school, the wide spaces of background have their importance. In the adjoining gallery, No. VII., a small canvas, hitherto attributed to an unknown master, has had its authorship restored to Giorgione. In the collection from which it came—the Bohn collection—the authorship seems not to have been doubted. The late Director preferred the safer ascription of "School of Giorgione." His successor would scarcely have altered the label without considering the question and feeling sure he had come to a right conclusion. It would be interesting to know whether there was any additional evidence before Sir Edward Poynter and, if so, what it was.

THERE are twenty-one electric tramway companies in the United Kingdom and five electric railway companies at work. There are eight cable tramway systems and thirty-one worked by steam, while eighty-one are worked by horses.

THE fourth and last volume of the late Canon Liddon's Life of Dr. Pusey will be published next autumn by Messrs. Longmans. It is edited and prepared for publication by the Rev. J. O. Johnston, Principal of the Theological College, Cuddesdon, and Dr. R. J. Wilson, Warden of Keble College.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DEFEAT OF THE KING OF BENIN.

LONDON, JULY 8.

Advices from the West Coast of Africa state that a patrol of the Niger Police having tracked the King of Benin, who had a strong armed force with him, attacked and thrice defeated him, inflicting heavy loss. The King escaped.

Lieutenant Fitzgerald and two of the Police were killed.

DEPARTURE OF INDIAN OFFICERS.

Seventeen Native Indian Officers, who are leaving for India to-morrow, bade farewell to Lord George Hamilton, to-day, at the India Office.

Lord George said he was pleased they had enjoyed their visit. Their presence in the Jubilee procession, he said, had created the best impression, and their visit had strengthened the ties of sympathy and regard between the Indian and British peoples.

THE AMERICAN TARIFF QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, JULY 8.

The House of Representatives have disagreed over the Senate's amendments to the Tariff Bill, and the two Houses are now conferring on the subject.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

President McKinley's message to Congress on Currency Reform has been postponed.

AUSTRIAN NOTE TO THE PORTE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 9.

The Austrian Ambassador presented a Note to Tewfik Pacha, on Wednesday, stating that unless the Porte names a day to discuss the Thessalian frontier, as proposed by the Powers, that the Ambassadors will request their Governments to adopt energetic measures.

DESERTIONS FROM THE KHALIFA.

SUAKIN, JULY 9.

The news of important desertions having taken place from the Khalifa's followers at Abuhamed and Berber, is confirmed, and little opposition is expected to the impending Egyptian advance on Berber.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 8.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Shannon, with the Homeward mails of the 2nd instant, arrived here, at 3-30 p.m., to-day.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 9.

Public Works Department—Mr. W. McGregor, of the State Railways, Revenue Establishment, receives a step in promotion.

Military Department—Colonel Saunders, R. A., is appointed to the Royal Artillery Staff in Madras with the rank of Brigadier-General, vice Major-General Alexander, vacated. Lieutenant Berthon, 5th Bombay Infantry, is appointed Deputy Assistant Commissary-General. Colonel Bruce, Colonel on the Staff at Ferozepore, officiates in command of Bangalore district, vice Brigadier-General McLeod, promoted. Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel O'Connell officiates as Surgeon-Colonel on the Administrative Staff, vice Surgeon-Colonel Carew, on service. Lieutenant Bainbridge, Scottish Rifles, is admitted to the Staff Corps. Honorary Chaplain Archibald, Hyderabad Volunteers, receives the Volunteer Officers' decoration.

Marine Department—Lieutenant Vale, Royal Indian Marine, is granted six months' leave of absence, and Engineer Ellery three months' extension of leave, on medical certificate.

INDIAN TROOPS IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

THE HOME TREASURY AND PENSIONS.

The Home Treasury have agreed to repay to the Indian revenues the capital value of pensions arising out of the despatch of officers and men of the Indian Army, lent for employment in Central Africa.

THE MALWA BHIL CORPS.

It has been decided to re-arm the Malwa Bhil Corps with Martini Henry Rifles (mark 2).

PRECAUTIONS IN CALCUTTA.

It is notified that three Companies of the 18th Bengal Infantry at Fort William, Calcutta, have been called out owing to the riots; one company is at Chinsurah, one at Howrah, and one at Serampore.

THE TOCHI VALLEY FORCE.

DEATHS BY THE WAY.

The Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders lost two men from apoplexy and fever on the march to Edwardesabad.

One sentry at Idak and another at Datta Khel have been shot dead at their posts by budmashes during the past few days.

The remainder of the Tochi Field Force continues to move up to the front.

General Corrie-Bird himself goes up to Miran Shah at once.

PROSPECTS OF LEAVE IN THE MEDICAL SERVICES.

The Medical officers placed on plague and other special duty are now beginning to return, and are thus improving the prospects of leave in the Medical Services.

To-day's "Gazette" contains names of four of the Army Medical Service, and one of the Indian Medical service, whose services are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department. They are:—Surgeon-Captains Mangan, Dalton, and Kelly, who have been on Civil duty with the Home Department; and Surgeon Captains Hardy and Burden, who have been lent to the Foreign Department.

The services of Surgeon-Major Routh, who has been on duty with the Bombay Government, also have now been replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

Colonel Yousden, 5th Punjab Cavalry, is appointed Base Commandant at Edwardesabad.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

POONA, JULY 9.

Military Works Department—Under instructions from the Army Head-Quarters, Lieut. Hingston, Royal Engineers, Military Works Department, is transferred from the Zhob Division, Military Works, for service with the Tochi Field Force.

The Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments:—5th H. L. I.—Surgeon-Captain Jackson Indian Medical Service (in Medical Charge, 2nd Bombay Lancers), to Medical Charge, vice-Surgeon-Captain Prall, Indian Medical Service, struck off strength of the Regiment, under Article 232, [illegible] I., Part I., Army regulations, India.

Under instructions received from the War Office notified that Major Burrows, a student at the Staff College, has been posted to No. 23 Company [illegible]ern Division, vice Major Elwes, retired. [illegible]ptain Osseley has been posted to No. 26 Company, Eastern Division, Royal Artillery, from the [illegible]ted List. [illegible]ptain Calvert, from the Unposted List, has [illegible] posted to the 47th Field Battery Royal [illegible]ery. [illegible]utenant-Colonel and Colonel Hunter, Royal [illegible]ery, will be placed on half-pay on the 13th of [illegible]897, on completing 5 years' service as Regi[illegible] Lieutenant-Colonel, and is permitted to [illegible] to England on or after that date.

[illegible] undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—Royal Artillery—Captain Harrison, 27th Battery, one year, on medical certificate. Royal [illegible]ery—Captain Butler, No. 24 Company Eastern [illegible], from 23rd July to 25th November 1897, [illegible]te affairs. [illegible]shire Light Infantry—2nd Lieutenant Ridley, [illegible] months, on medical certificate. Royal Irish Rifles (2nd Battn)—Lieutenant Spedding, 4 months, on private affairs. Army Medical Staff—Surgeon-Captain Chambers, 6 months, on medical certificate. Indian Medical Service—Surgeon-Colonel Hughes, M. D., 3 months, on private affairs. 25th Bombay Rifles—Captain Conran, 3 months' extension, on medical certificate. 30th Bombay Infantry—Captain Southey, 3 months, on medical certificate.

Command Order No. 325 of 1897, is hereby cancelled, as far as it relates to Surgeon-Captain Wells, Army Medical Staff.

THE [illegible] AMONG THE LANCERS.

[illegible]

THE BALL AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 9.

The ball at Government House, which was to take place on the 14th instant, is postponed out of respect for the memory of the two officers who fell by the crimes of June 22nd.

FOXHOUNDS MEET.

The first meet of the Poona and Kirkee Foxhounds will take place at Yerrowda on Wednesday next. The hounds are in excellent condition.

THE JUNIOR POLO TOURNAMENT.

The Junior Polo Tournament commences early in August, and promises to be a good one.

Ten local teams are likely to enter, namely:—The Ganeshkhind; Gunners, from Kirkee; the Durhams; Royal Irish Rifles; Poona Gymkhana; 2nd Bombay Lancers; a team composed of visitors at the Bombay Gymkhana; and two teams from the Poona Horse, and one team from Lucknow.

A stand for spectators is in course of erection, and will be completed before the tournaments are commenced.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS;

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 8.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall, from Karachi, arrived here this afternoon.

SUEZ, JULY 8.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrive here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray, left here this morning.

HONGKONG, JULY 9.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Thames' arrived here from Bombay at day light to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Dhollers	3 17-32
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	112 3-4
3 per cent. Rentes	104½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 7-8
Bar Silver	27 11-16

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results:—Total Bullion, £36,700,000; Decrease, £200,000; Public Deposits, £8,100,000; Decrease, £3,500,000; Other Deposits, £42,900,000; Decrease £2,200,000; Other Securities, £30,000,000; Decrease, £5,400,000; Notes and Gold, £25,300,000; Increase, £100,000. The Bank's Reserve is 49 per cent. of the Liabilities.

FAMINE RELIEF IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

As stated in our columns a few days ago, the Committee of the Bombay Branch of the Indian Famine Relief Fund have found the total sum at their disposal, eleven lakhs—Rs. 2,57,400 of which has been locally subscribed,—quite inadequate to meet the needs of the Presidency. The amounts allotted to Bijapur, Sholapur, and Ahmednagar, the three collectorates chiefly affected, aggregated to over seven and a-half lakhs, but this has not sufficed to satisfy the urgent requirements of the local Committees. The Presidency Committee recently received a report from Mr. Panse, I.C.S., the Collector of Bijapur, stating that about seven thousand ryots will be completely ruined unless they can be provided with cattle at a cost of Rs. 3,81,500, of which he has Rs. 1,60 000, and that therefore his Committee required an additional grant of Rs. 2,21,500. Mr. G. Carmichael, I.C.S., Honorary Secretary of the Sholapur Committee, wrote giving details of further requisitions for the reinstatement of distressed agriculturists and making a special appeal for the native State of Akalkot. He asked for one and a-quarter lakh. A like sum has been applied for by the Collector of Ahmednagar, who points out the enormous mortality amongst cattle and the great scope there is for utilizing any sum that could be granted. In other districts, too, need exists. Mr. Winchester, I.C.S., President, Satara Famine Relief Committee, in reply to a letter from Sir George Cotton, the Hony. Secretary, requesting that any sum that could possibly be spared from the allotment made, might be returned to be utilized in the more distressed districts, pointed out that so far from being able to give back anything, he was compelled to ask for an additional Rs. 30,000. Mr. Lamb, I.C.S., Collector of Poona, has intimated that further assistance beyond the Rs. 54,000 granted is required, but under the hope that rains will soon fall he limited his request to a quarter of lakh, bringing up the total amount asked for to Rs. 5,26,500.

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst, Vice-President, was communicated with on the subject, and expressed his opinion that before making any application to the Central Committee in Calcutta no effort should be spared to obtain help locally as far as it was possible so to do. With this object in view, some of the less distressed districts were requested to return all they possibly could spare from the allotment made to them. In response to this appeal, Rs. 54,000 were received, including a quarter of a lakh from Nasik, a quarter of a lakh from Khandeish, and Rs. 4,000 from Dharwar. These sums, which, with the balance of Rs. 32,155 unallotted, make a total of Rs. 86,155, are available. An application has now been made to the Central Committee to grant the four lakhs and forty thousand rupees further needed to admit of the distribution of the Rs. 5,26,500 asked for. In sending in this application, Sir George Cotton pointed out that out of the total amount of 135 lakhs of rupees received for the General Fund to date, the Bombay Branch only asked for Rs. 8,68,000, which they obtained. That much more should have been asked for is unfortunately now too evident, but the District Committees restrained their demands, first, because they did not realize that the Fund would be so generously supported, and were unwilling to ask for more than a reasonable share of what they thought would be available, and second, because the mortality amongst cattle has been considerably in excess of the estimate then formed. Sir George Cotton has further pointed out that in every case help is only asked for those who cannot possibly borrow even at ruinous rates of interest, and that unless help is forthcoming thousands will no longer be able to cultivate their own farms, but go to swell the already large number of unemployed agricultural labourers. In view of the moderation of the estimates of the Bombay Committee in the first instance and of the distress which is most evidently prevailing now, it may be hoped that the application will be acceded to.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN ASSAM.

CONDITION OF THE SUFFERERS.

ON June 27th the Viceroy wrote to the Chief Commissioner of Assam suggesting the immediate opening of a relief fund for the sufferers from earthquake if it was considered that help was required.

Mr. Cotton has telegraphed in reply:—"5th inst.—Many thanks for letter of the 27th ultimo. The reopening of communications with Gauhati is making progress and although through cart traffic cannot be expected for some time, I am in no present anxiety about supplies. Sufficient quantities of food have been got into the Cherra villages. It is the comparatively well-to-do who are the chief suffers from the earthquake, and as there is much demand for labour, which is well paid for, there is I think no necessity for any relief fund. Urgent cases can be met by local charity. Temporary shelter has been provided and office work is going on. Seismic shocks are now few in number and very slight."

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT.—JULY 8.

10 p.m.	80·7
FRIDAY—JULY	
6 a.m.	80·1
10 a.m.	83·6
2 p.m.	84·4
6 p.m.	83·1

SOME of the effects of the Jubilee on trade are discomforting, but others are much the reverse. Brides may be annoyed at having to pay £2 for half a crown's worth of orange-blossoms; but we are not all brides, whereas we all have been at one time or another victims of the amateur violinist. It is, therefore, delightful to know that for weeks the sale of violin strings has fallen off 2,000 per cent.! Here is something over which even the most confirmed Jubilee grumbler must incontinently jubilate.

LORD YOUNG (who has now been on the Bench for twenty-three years) is said to be the only judicial humourist of which Scotland can boast. Some specimens of his sallies are given in a biographical sketch of him in this week's "Scots Pictorial." When one of the Lords Ordinary in the Outer House of the Court of Session, he had a somewhat heavy roll of business, partly owing to a vacancy on the Bench having been kept open longer than usual. One of his colleagues at the time was Lord Craighill, and the new judge when at last he was appointed, took the courtesy title of Lord Currichill. On the appointment being announced Lord Young gratefully quoted the first two lines of the 121st Psalm:—

> I to the *hills* will lift mine eyes,
> From whence doth come mine aid.

Another of the stories about Lord Young is to this effect. The Chairman of the Second Division of the Court of Session is the Lord Justice-Clerk, the Right Hon. John Hay Athole Macdonald. In a recent cause in that court one of the litigants was named Macdonald. "Dear me," said Lord Young when he was reading over his papers in the case, "I thought there were no Macdonalds outside Skye." "Not at all," replied the Lord Justice-Clerk, "you'll find Macdonalds all the world over." "Well," was the rejoinder, "that's very true; you someti[illegible] most unexpected places."

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, JUNE 8.

WE were saying the other day that no child ought, on any account, or for any crime, to be sent to prison. Last week afforded an illustration of this axiom. A boy of fourteen was brought before Mr. Justice Day for conduct which, so far as can be understood, was of the puerile disgraceful kind; conduct for which a boy ought to be well flogged and then let go. The judge is reported to have said that he regretted not being able to take this course, but that, as he could not do so, he would give the child eighteen months' hard labour. I know nothing about the powers of the judge. Very likely the law which he administers compelled him to inflict this sentence. What follows, however? A life ruined by a single moment's wickedness. The lad will have "Prison" written across his forehead for the rest of his natural life. He can never rise; he can never be regarded as an honest lad; he will always be dragged down—down—down. I say, speaking of the law, not of the judge, that it is monstrous, wicked, brutal, and stupid. I should like to lynch that boy; to take him out, give him such a flogging as he would never forget, and then let him go. In the same paper there was recorded a case in which a man most brutally assaulted his wife, kicking, stabbing, and clawing her, inflicting serious injuries upon her. He was sentenced to—how many years of penal servitude? Twenty? No. To find security to keep the peace! Now in the tables of my Book of Moral Arithmetic, I find a Rule of Three, or Proportion Sum, which gives the following proportion for such a case as this. Boy's offence: Man's offence : : 1 : 20. So that, the boy doing his eighteen months, the man ought to be beginning his thirty years. To keep the peace only! Ours is a truly wonderful code.

"To stand in pillory for the space of one hour." This punishment was intended to be one of great severity. Could there be anything more shameful than the attitude—head bent, but face exposed, because the stage was raised; arms out; hands dangling powerless; head bare; before a surging, roaring, mocking, pitiless crowd of people, once, perhaps, the prisoners' friends? Formerly, in order that the punishment might act as a warning to others, the nature of the crime was indicated by hanging something round the prisoner's neck. A whet-stone signified lying, perjury, or fraud generally; a piece of putrid fish, or flesh, showed that the man had been selling food unfit to be eaten; half a loaf meant adulterated bread; a pewter pot stood, or hung, for short measure or bad ale; and so forth. There was no whipping; no imprisonment. To carry the prisoner through the streets, to invite attention to him by trumpets, to put him up exposed for an hour, was considered punishment enough for any man; the shame of it lasted him for the rest of his days. It had to be discontinued, however, partly because there were plenty of criminals to whom the pillory brought no sense of shame; partly because the mob either sympathised with the prisoner, in which case the pillory became a triumphal car, or else showed their detestation of the crime by pelting the poor wretch, so that he was taken down after an hour either dead or dying. Then, in very flagrant cases, the judges became actually afraid of sentencing a criminal to pillory; it was used only for paltry offences, in which cases a few rotten eggs breaking harmlessly upon the shameful brow only helped to bring home to the prisoner the abomination of his offence. Thus, in the year 1805, I find a judge passing sentence upon two most infamous offenders, in the following terms: "There is one punishment, the most infamous of all, which we shall not direct, as it might bring down upon you, from the indignation of mankind, what it is not in our power to inflict." In other words he said: "You deserve to be put to death; I cannot order you to be hanged; if I put you in pillory you will most certainly be stoned to death. Go, therefore, and hide your disgraceful heads in prison for three year." And now you understand why pillory was abolished.

Why is the evening paper rapidly becoming a sheet of good reading rather than a medium of news? I ask this in no carping spirit, because I like it. The morning gives me all the news I want—generally more than I want. In the evening my paper keeps me pleasantly interested while I accomplish the return journey. I consider, in fact, that for a penny I can now buy a magazine as varied, as full of interest, and often as well written as any of the monthlies. I will illustrate what I mean by a single example. The other day I bought for a journey of an hour and a half three evening papers. They were the *Westminster Gazette*, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and the *St. James's Gazette*. They all had leading articles, which I did not read because they were political, and on political subjects my mind is made up, and is not to be disturbed. They had notices of things literary, dramatic, operatic, and artistic; they had a quantity of letters—some suggestive, some foolish, some written with knowledge, some with none. Correspondence is to my mind a most important part of an English newspaper. By means of letter writing outsiders a flood of knowledge is poured into a paper which the staff, however large and able, could never supply. My papers also gave their readers the brief, scrappy notes which seem necessary for an evening paper; some good in style and subject; some flippant; some impertinent; and they had extracts from the morning papers. What else had they? You shall hear, and then you will agree with me that an evening paper is fast becoming a cheap and good magazine.

These are the subjects of the special papers: "On Her Majesty's Service," one of a series of papers on the Navy; "On Feminism in France;" "On Monarchical Emoluments;" "A Passage in the Life of an Eminent Author;" "On the Eton Celebration;" "On Swindon Town and Station;" "A Dialogue Sketch;" "On a Journey Round the World for Nothing;" "A Circus in the East." This variety of subjects and papers belongs to one day only; consider that it has to be sustained day after day, the whole year round, for the benefit of a public which is always asking for more—and yet more—and is never satiated and hardly ever satisfied. Consider, further, that at the same rate while a monthly magazine provides a dozen papers, the daily evening paper in the same time provides about eighty, independent of news, notes of all kinds, correspondence, and comments. Perhaps the natural conclusion to most people is that the editor of the evening paper has no bed of roses. Perhaps so, but the point before us is that his paper is a miscellany.

There is one little matter on which I venture to differ with the management of the evening paper. All editors seem to believe that the British public is continually thirsting to know the opinions of the critics on every book that appears, from the utterances of a philosophic statesman to the latest school girl's little story. That, however, is not so. The British public is not, indeed, omnivorous in its reading; it neglects, and suffers to die, nine out of ten books that are published; these books, for the most part, are deservedly neglected. The part of the paper which contains the remarks upon these books is passed over unread. So far, therefore. as the public is concerned these remarks—they are very seldom criticisms—might just as well be omitted In the interests of the paper, it would be better if they were omitted, because their place could be taken by things that people would like to read. Are they, however, useful to the author? Not in the least. That is to say, they are never, and cannot be, at all instructive or helpful to him in his art. Even with the best intentions, the reviewer would have no room for helpful remarks; and in most cases the reviewer is just as incable of helping a young poet or essayist as he is of helping a portrait painter. There is, again, the publisher. Is he helped? Does the notice increase the circulation of the book? My own experience is that a serious notice; a review by one who has read the book and mastered the subject; a criticism of sufficient length to show that the book is important, may—nay, must—help a book enormously; that a scrappy "notice," a paragraph of twenty lines, whether in praise or blame, is of no use, or help, or advantage to anybody. It is, in fact absolutely futile, except that it helps to sap and to destroy the paper's literary character and critical weight. Therefore, since the scrappy notice, the flippant notice, the review of a book that has not been read, the review of books in a batch, the logrolling notice, helps neither the public, nor the author, nor the publisher, nor the bookseller, nor the circulation of the paper, I should very much like to see a general move in another direction, namely, in the direction of the selected book, the serious review, the long review, the review that is neither written by friend or enemy. In a word what is wanted for the evening paper is the addition of one more to its many attractions in the shape of the daily review of one book at least, seriously and at length, and by a competent "hand." It should contain a review of the subject first and the author next.

In the course of my own literary experience, which now, I am sorry to say, extends over thirty years, I have proved half a dozen times at least, the immediate beneficial effect of such a serious review. I will only mention two instances. About fourteen years ago, I made an experiment in bringing out a book anonymously. The publishers believed in the book. So did I. But for six weeks it hung fire; nobody noticed it except with a few "scrappy" paragraphs, which did no good. Then there appeared in a weekly, at that time of great weight, a serious article upon the book. It was also a laudatory article. Other critics saw the article, and took up the book seriously. It "moved" instantly. In a few weeks it ran through something like 9000 copies. Another example: Five years ago I brought out another book—not a novel, nor a cheap book. The editor of a certain weekly selected it for the full-page review which they give once a week. The demand for the work instantly and most unmistakeably responded to the attention thus invited for it. These instances, I say, are only two out of many. On the ther hand, the most careful inquiry has failed to show me that either praise or blame dealt out in scraps has ever produced upon the circulation of my utterances the slighest effect. There is, of course, another consideration. It is impossible for the critic even to pretend to read books which he has to notice all in a batch or in separate paragraphs an inch long. Everyone will understand that he simply cannot afford to read them. What happens? He cannot praise any feature of the work, because praise means a certain amount of knowledge. He can find fault, but that only generally and in vague terms. The practice, therefore, places the unhappy man in the unfortunate position of finding honesty impossible. Should we not, however, be jealous for the morals of these young gentlemen?

In the year 1816 some wag wrote a parody on a Cambridge examination paper which would make, if set to-day, a perfectly serious paper, and one which would test the candidate's knowledge of London pretty thoroughly. Here are two or three of the questions. The reader will observe points in many of the questions themselves which would have to be explained:

1. Give a comparative sketch of the principal English theatres, with the dates of their erection and the names of the most eminent candle snuffers at each?
2. Who was Prime Minister when Cribb defeated Molyneux? And where did the battle take place?
3. Enumerate the principal houses of call in and about London, stating from what brewery each house is supplied with brown stout?
4. Did Sir Francis Burdett return from the Tower by water or by land?
5. Enumerate the roads on which double toll was taken on Sundays. Did this custom extend to Good Friday and Christmas Day? Who was toll taker at Tyburn when Mrs. Brownrigg was executed?
6. Mention the principal coach inns in London, with a correct list of the coaches which set out from the Bolt-in-Tun.
7. Scan the following lines (and explain them):

> But for shaving and tooth drawing.
> Bleeding, cabbaging, and sawing
> Dickey Gossip, Dickey Gossip is the man.

What is known of the character and history of Dickey Gossip?

I intend some day, as soon as I have amassed all the information attainable, to give a dinner after the manner of the Ancients; not like Smollett's famous dinner, after the manner of the Romans, but after the manner of the eighteenth century. And it shall not be a dinner of the Great, but a dinner of the common sort, the middle class, to which most of us belong contentedly. The unfortunate Great, for instance, have to keep hulking footmen; my dinner will not demand more than the services of neat-handed Molly. The reason why I delay over this dinner is that I am always finding out new details, and it would be wretched to discover afterwards that anything had been omitted. For instance, here is a little point of great importance. It is nothing less than the ancient manner of eating an orange at the dinner table. You know the immortal digression on the subject in "Cranford." Well, my contribution to dinner table manners in this point is of an older period, that of about 1770. They used to squeeze the orange into a wine glass and drink the juice. There! Fancy a whole dinner party squeezing their oranges into wine glasses! Doctor Johnson, says my authority, always "suffered his next neighbour to squeeze the China oranges into his wine glass after dinner, which else perchance had gone aside and trickled into his shoes, for the good man had neither straight sight nor steady nerves."

CYCLING AT HOME.

FROM A WHEELING CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

Five hundred miles in the full natural day of four-and-twenty hours, although it is a distance that has three or four times been exceeded on French tracks, was never accomplished in England, or by an English man, until G. A. Patterson won the professional twenty-four hours race at the Crystal Palace, with a score amounting to 502 miles 280 yards. Patterson is not altogether a new hand at long distance racing, as he has been successful in 12 hours events, and in 1895 ran second to C. C. Fountaine in a twenty-four hours event. It was by a piece of luck that he was not second again in this event, as the celebrated Dutch stayer, Cordang, was leading him by several minutes and going great guns, when he fell over his pacemakers and was forced to retire with a broken ankle. Cordang broke several intermediate records, but his fall let up Patterson, who, in turn, reached world's records at twelve hours, and soon afterwards fell behind the best scheduled times, winning as stated. The previous best British total was the amateur record of 474 miles, made by F. R. Goodwin in the last Cuca race.

No week passes just now without some sensational performance by J. W. Stocks, whose present form excels any that he has previously shown. His latest achievement has been to cover 32 miles 448 yards in the hour, a handsome beating of T. Linton's last year's record. Stocks rode at Catford, and was splendidly paced on a remarkably fine evening, and it is generally considered that he has put the hour record in a fairly safe place for the present. He had an ideal day, and perfect pacing and being thoroughly wound up, the combination resulted in a really marvellous performance. A beating of odd yards is worth something on a record so keenly sought for, but when the beating is the best part of a mile, the ride is something quite out of the common.

George Hunt, of Nottinghom has raised the twelve hours road record from 217½ to 221 miles, in the first half of a twenty-four hours ride. His intention was to go for both records, but finding the shorter one within his grasp, and the wind turning out to be very strong, he abandoned the 24 hours attempt.

Some people set it down to be a breaking of the Sabbath to ride on Sunday, but a clergymen in Lancashire, not only rode on a recent Sunday, but actually did break the law by riding on the footpath. He had not the excuse of a bad road, but feebly excused himself by saying he thought the course was clear. Afterwards he repented in sackcloth and ashes, and was let off with a fine of a shilling.

An ingenious theft of a bicycle was recently carried out by a man who claimed a bicycle out of a railway van, while the true owner unconsciously remained in the train. Such a theft, and a great deal of general inconvenience, will in future be saved by the new regulation of our railway companies, that they will not accept bicycles accompanied by passengers unless the machines have labels affixed showing the name and destination of the owner.

The police restrictions on furious driving continue to be extended, and in the neighbourhood of Reigate a batch of forty visitors from London were hauled up and fined ten shillings each. The chairman of the magistrates threatened that he would put a stop to the dangerous nuisance, and would quadruple the fines in future. This forty shilling fine is within the magistrates powers, but in another district near London, namely, Kingston, the magistrate threatened to send scorchers to prison without the option of a fine. This the magistrates have not the power to do.

At the Ranelagh Cub last Saturday, a bicycle gymkhana was held under very exalted patronage, the Duke and Duchess of York being present, Lord Ava judging the events, and the Duchess of Montrose giving away the prizes. The contests were in some cases novel as well as peculiar. One was a ball race, in which the competitors had to ride a hundred yards, dismount and bring back separately to a basket six balls placed at intervals. Another game was to ride to an easel, make a sketch, and return with it. Pairs also rode backwards supporting each other, and there were, in addition, side saddle races, and competitions of four abreast.

At the recent important cycle meetings in Australia, Dunlop-tyred machines have again proved invincible. At Cambellfield, the twenty-four miles race was won on these tyres. At the big meeting at St. Kilda, the second and third-class handicaps of 1½ miles, the International one mile scratch race, and three miles multicycle handicap, all fell to riders of Dunlop tyres. The three placed men in the International mile were each upon these pneumatics.

CLERKS AND BONUSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You are aware of the exceptionally trying conditions under which most of the clerks and others on small salaries, employed in large mercantile firms, have kept to their desks during the last few months when the plague was at its height. Under many disadvantages at the time, it was indeed no easy task for some of them to carry on the work of two and three in the absence of their more fortunate but runaway colleagues. To reward such of their employes who risked their lives and those near to them, some firms have voted a full month's salary, while others, let us hope, there are, who will follow this noble example which, alas! is the most our families could expect, should our lives have been lost. It is very sad to think, however, that in some quarters all consideration for their employes is burried under caprice, if not avarice, and I fully hope, Sir, that your insertion of this letter in your valuable paper will be the means of stirring the generous chord of such employers to doing something to those whose sad lot it is to have been at the annual meeting

QUITE FORGOTTEN.

THE HIGH SCHOOLS' CRICKET MATCHES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Kindly allow me to contradict the statement of your correspondent "D" in your issue of the 8th instant, that it is on account of some injustice done to my School Eleven last year by the Committee of the Athletic Association that I have thought it fit not to enter a team for competition this year. The fact is that, as in the case of several other schools, it has been found extremely inconvenient to enter a team representing my school at the Association matches this year. I trouble you with this explanation, lest the public should be misled by your correspondent, who has not hesitated to make statements which are absolutely incorrect and which apparently he has not deemed it his duty to verify before rushing into print.—Yours, &c.,

FRAMJEE B. MASTER,
Head Master.

THE MUNICIPAL FRANCHISE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In continuation of my letter of the 4th, published in your issue of the 6th, will you kindly allow me to state that the question discussed therein was referred by me to Mr. Lely, the popular Commissioner of the Northern Division, who has overruled the order of the Vice-President of the Broach Municipality, and declared that pleaders and others mentioned in section 12 (d) of the Bombay District Municipal Act Amendment Act are qualified to stand as candidates without being voters or holding any other qualification? The point is therefore settled.—Yours, &c.,

JEHANGIER R. VAKHARIA.

Begumvady, Broach, July 8.

CRICKET PROSPECTS, 1897.

As the cricket season is just commencing, let us glance at the prospects of the various cricket clubs in the Presidency—both European and Native. To begin with we will discuss the Bombay Gymkhana; and first we must deplore the loss of B. J. B. Stephens, who has gone home. He captained the Bombay XI. with great judgment for the last two seasons, and proved himself a captain with a sound knowledge of the game, and capable of making his team play their test no matter how the game was going. He was a hard-working secretary, and will be badly missed. Hall, of the Middlessex Regiment, has taken his place, and though we have no seen enough of his captaincy to say how he will succeed in that capacity, we have every reason to believe that he will do well. He is a useful all round man—keeps wicket very well, is a sound batsman, though of course he will find that the Bombay wicket takes a deal of getting used to. He is also a change bowler. H. Cheetham is perhaps the best all round man in the Bombay team—and we are very glad to see him batting so well already. The Bombay wicket suits his bowling very well, and we hope to see him as successful with the ball as he has been the last two seasons. Captain Carnegy is a useful all round man—can generally be depended upon for a good score, a very useful change bowler, and a good wicket-keeper. F. J. Clark is bowling in the same old form that we have seen him for many seasons. He does not seem to improve much in the bowling line, but as a batsman came on wonderfully last year, and we expect to see many good scores against his name this season. Captain Holland is a thoroughly reliable batsman and good field, and we trust his duties will allow him to play regularly for the XI. Captain Chamier ought to prove useful too. He was entirely out of luck last season; let us hope that Dame Fortune will be kinder to him this coming season. Of batsman we have a good supply but in bowling the XI. will be sadly weak. Last season Captain Anderson, and Milne did yeoman service, and it will be difficult to replace them. Beaumont, of the Royal Indian Marine, might prove useful. Jardine, whom we must congratulate on his success in first-class cricket at home early this season, is out here again, but we have not included him as a probable player as his duties prevent him getting away for matches. However, we hope that he will do battle for the Presidency against the Parsees in the match to be played in Bombay on the 20th and 21st August. Raikes also will hardly return from England till the cricket season is over, so we cannot count upon him for any of the matches. Captain Ward and Swainson, of the Middlessex, may prove as useful as batsmen, but we are afraid the Gymkhana will find it hard to replace Stephens, Lowndes, Brooks, Anderson, and Milne, all regular members of last year's XI. Cheetham, Hall Carnegy and Holland are batsmen likely to give trouble to any bowlers—and Clark, Cheetham and Carnegy will have to bear the brunt of the bowling.

Having discussed the Bombay XI., let us turn our attention to the rival team in Poona. And here again the XI. who played against Bombay last year are nearly all absentees for this season. Herbert, Browne, Cassels, Usborne, Pocock, Dr. Martin, Bickford, Captain Pinhey and Fernyhough were all regular members of last season's XI., but they are all away from Poona now, and the Poona Gymkhana will not be such a powerful team as they were when all the above named were available. To begin with, Greig is going to be Captain again. He was very successful last year, and we wish him equal success in this coming season. Among cricketers he is too well known to need comment. He made a succession of big scores last year, and wound up the season with an average of over 50. His century last week at Ganeshkhind proves him to be in good form already, and we only hope he will keep it up. Captain Lowis is one of the best all round men in the XI. He bats, bowls, and fields well, though he is not such a good batsman as we remember him some half-dozen seasons ago. Deas, an old Poona-man, is available this season, and will greatly strengthen the bowling of the XI. He is a free dashing batsman, but a little uncertain. Sale has already played a couple of seasons for the Gymkhana XI., and is a sterling cricketer. Bad luck seemed to follow him through his innings last season, but he bowled with great effect, and ought to be Poona's first bowler this year. Major Bythell is a safe run-getter and a capital field, and we expect to see some good scores from him. Mander and Bradford, both well known in the football world, are also useful cricketers, and ought to be safe for places in the XI. Of the new hands we do not know very much. Wigram we saw playing in the Presidency match last year, and he shaped well in the game at Poona. He has already made a century this season, and gives promise of great things. Dr. Jameson, who has taken Dr. Martin's place at Government House, is another new man who has a great reputation, and Fairfax of the Durham Light Infantry, comes with a recommendation from England as a useful all-round cricketer, and doubtless these three will justify all that has been said of them and eventually find a place in the Presidency XI. But it is early yet to think about that.

In summing up we find Poona XI. with Greig, Lowis, Bythell, Wigram, Fairfax Jameson as batsmen, and Sale, Deas, Lowis, Greig will have to do most of the bowling. They are sadly in need of another good bowler or two. The Poona wickets are so good and true, and the teams coming against the Poona Gynkhana are especially strong. that we may expect to read of heavy scoring on both sides. One thing strikes us very forcibly, and that is; that on looking at the Poona programme of matches, not a single match is arranged to take place before the middle of July whereas the weather has been excellent for cricket since the end of June. All other clubs have begun their matches, and have taken advantage of the weather. We do not want to croak but the rain having held off so long, will most probably spoil a match or two later on. Perhaps it is a little too much to expect the secretary for cricket to be weather prophet, but unless there is some very good reason, unknown to us, it seems a pity not to arrange a match or two earlier than the second week in July.

Next we come to the Ganeshkhind and Kirkee team. His Excellency Lord Sandhurst seems to have a good XI. at his disposal this season. Last week his team knocked up 350 runs, which is we believe a record innings for that ground. His Excellency made 26, and may be taken as a forerunner of other good scores. Greig, Heaton, Dr. Jameson, Captain Heneage are the cricketing members of the Staff. Greig we have mentioned before. Heaton is a steady bowler, with a good off-break, and is always successful. Dr. Jameson began the season well with an innings of 60, and Captain Heneage has also started well. The Kirkee Contingent headed by Wigram, Gen. Caldecott, and Plummer are likely to make a lot of runs, and with a useful bowler or two from the Batteries stationed at Kirkee, the Ganeshkhind XI. will be a hard nut for any team to crack.

The next among our European clubs is the Y. M. C. A. We notice that they have fixtures with Bombay and Poona XI.'s as usual—and with cricketers of such talent as Clark, James, George, Stevens Harrington, and Allan ought to give a good account of themselves.

Of the British regiments, that sporting corps, the Durham Light Infantry, quartered at Poona is the best. In Luard, Fairfax and Mander they have three sound batsmen, but they too are like most regiments woefully weak in the bowling department. Captain Luard is a first class batsman, and with practise will easily find a place in the Presidency eleven. The Middlessex Regiment under our Gymkhana Secretary, Hall, are good as a regiments. The Royal Irish Rifles at Poona have also a long list of fixtures for the coming season, but unless some latent talent is unearthed, are not a very formidable XI.

Three other well known cricketers, Sinclair, F. L. Sprott, and Mead are in outstations, and we are afraid do not get very good cricket. A. D. Wilkins, the veteran, or rather the phenomenon, as we used to call him in days gone by, is at Satara. There is a big match arranged for the first week in September—Civil v. Military, and we hope this will bring all cricketers in outstations together, and help the Poona executive to choose a really strong XI. to play against the Parsees. Why should we not have a similar match in Bombay at the beginning of August, say North v. South, to help the Bombay committee in selecting the Presidency XI. for the first match and for another good reason, i.e., to give men eventually selected, practise on our Bombay wicket; as every cricketer knows how difficult the wicket is for cricketers who play in Bombay the whole year round? Men who come from the hard true wickets, generally found up country, ought to try and get as much practise as possible on our ground in Bombay, and the suggestion we have made might be seriously considered. Space does not permit any further remarks, but we hope to glance at the prospects of the Parsee, Hindu, and Islam clubs in a future article.

THE LOSS OF THE S. S. ADEN.

SEARCH PARTIES STILL WORKING.

THE s. s. Robilla, which left Bombay on 25th June to search for traces of the wrecked steamer Aden, arrived at Aden on the morning of 4th July. The Captain reports that between Bombay and Socotra he experienced moderate to strong S.W. monsoon with considerable head seas and heavy swell. The Robilla had steered to the south, and searched the ocean just out of the usual steamer track between Colombo and Aden as it was then thought that the Aden might be drifting with disabled machinery. The Robilla reached Socotra on 30th June, and sighted the wreck on the reefs on the east side of the island, but owing to a violent gale raging at the time could not get near it. Finding that the passengers and crew remaining on the wreck had been taken off previously by the R. I. M. S. Mayo, which had been despatched from Aden for that purpose, the Robilla endeavoured to look out for traces of any survivors on the Socotra, and sailed round the Island, anchoring and sending out search parties in boats at Faka Bunder and Tamarida Bay. At the latter place he had an interview with the Sultan, who was aware of the wreck, but had no knowledge of any persons having reached the shore at any part of the Island. The Robilla coasted right round the island from west to east, keeping usually at a distance of about two miles from the land, but could find no trace of any of the missing persons. On returning to the scene of the wreck they were able to get close up, and saw the bow is badly broken, and decks gone. Heavy waves breaking over the ship rendered any attempt at salvage impracticable, and the Commander's opinion is that such cargo as remains on board is worthless. The ship then proceeded round Ras Radressa, and again called at Faka Bunder and Delishai Bay, but being unable to obtain further information proceeded on to Aden.

As a lifeboat containing several of the passengers and crew got away from the wreck the P. and O. Company are making strenuous efforts to trace it in the hope of finding further survivors. The Robilla was again despatched from Aden on 5th instant, and after landing at Tamarida Bay a party provided with tents, camels etc., who will thoroughly search the east end of Socotra and its villages, will thence proceed to Ras Fartak, on the Arabian coast, where a second expedition will be organised to search the shore; the ship also examining the coast line and out lying islands, Kuria Mooria, etc., as far as Maseera. The company will offer large rewards to the Natives of that part of the Hadramant for information of the missing boat or its occupants.

The s. s. Borneo, which left Colombo to-day, was to call at Minicoy island, and the Hydaspes, which will leave Bombay in a day or two, will also search the Laccadive Islands, though it is feared there is little chance of the lifeboat having got so far to the south at this season.

A SAMPLE OF MARATHA JOURNALISM.

A RESURRECTION AFTER THIRTEEN MONTHS.

THE following story appeared in the issue of the *Modhvratta* of the 1st instant. If the readers of that Maratha print believe it, there is no wonder that they accept the wild stories that are told them concerning Government, its objects and its doings. The story is one which should be told to the Marines:—

Recently, in the village of Pimpligaon, near Awasari, in Poona District, a Hindu devotee, Yenkatrao Pokarkar, disciple of the late most Venerable Swami Deo Mamletdar alias Yeshwantrao Mamletdar, lost his child; Shunker Rao, from cholera, on 23rd May 1896, and was buried in the same village. After the performance of the death ceremonies, the father of the child became altogether disgusted with the world, and determined to lead the life of an ascetic philosopher. He repaired to a jungle, and offered "Taposchorya" (prayer) to the Almighty God. After thirteen months, that is, on 7th June 1897, the very faithful woman, the mother of the deceased child, dreamt in the night that her beloved son was alive in his grave, and that he should be taken out. When she awoke the thought of the dream quite amazed her. Immediately she told her husband, who had gone for "Taposchorya," about the matter, whereupon he communicated it to the police patel and kulkarni of the district, and took their permission to dig up the place where the child was buried. Taking with him several men he went to the spot, and dug a little. The child came out quite as healthy as before, and embraced his mother, who kissed him with joy and shed tears of bliss and was ever delighted to see the lost child again. Since the child has been restored after the lapse of thirteen months, there is daily a large gathering of visitors from different parts to congratulate the worthy parents upon such an extraordinary happy occurrence.

I am quite confident that this boy's case and miraculous resurrection will show to the faithful the omnipotent power of God.

THE WEATHER.

STORM SIGNALS.

THE Port Officer of Bombay received the following telegram from the Meteorological Reporter, from Simla, yesterday afternoon:—"Storm signal. Weather in Arabian Sea disturbed and squally, with strong cyclonic winds off west coast. Hoist signal No. 1. Storm will be felt by vessels leaving port." Accordingly the number one signal was hoisted on the town flagstaff.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, the trial of the following case was concluded before the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton and a common jury:—

ROBBERY, WRONGFUL RESTRAINT, &c.

Esmail Pakhal Ahmed din Mahomed, and Hassan Hajee Mahomed were charged with having, on Sunday evening, the 13th ult., robbed Abu Jusub of a silver watch, a gold ring, and four rupees in cash, with using wrongful restraint, and with attempting to commit an unnatural offence. Mr. Macleod, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; Mr. Kazi Kabirudin appeared for the prisoners Nos. 1 and 2, and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for No. 3.

Mr. Macleod briefly summed up the evidence called for the Crown.

Mr. Macpherson, who had a case to attend to in another court, was allowed to address the jury on behalf of No. 3 before Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, who appeared for Nos. 1 and 2, did so. Mr. Macpherson urged that there was no proof that the complainant had been robbed of a watch and a ring, because there was no evidence beyond his own bare statement that he ever possessed a watch, or a ring. The charge of robbery, said the learned counsel, must therefore fail. The evidence as to the other charges was again confined to the statement of the complainant. Directly corroborative evidence there was none. If ever there was a case which carried its own conviction as a false case, it was this.

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin said that, after the able address of Mr. Macpherson, who had laid bare all the weak points of the prosecution, he would not take up any further time of the jury.

His lordship, in charging the jury, said it was for them to consider whether the boy's statements as to the charges made by him were satisfactory when viewed in connection with the other evidence. It appeared to his lordship that the matter as to the more serious charge was not brought to the attention of the medical witness as prominently as it would have been had it been true; but the jury were told to form their own conclusion upon the point.

The jury, after a consultation of three-quarters of an hour, returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty; and the prisoners were discharged.

There being no other case for trial, the third Criminal Sessions were formally dissolved.

ANTI-FOREIGN RIOTS IN THE YANGTSE VALLEY.

A SHANGHAI telegram to the *China Mail*, dated June 19th, says:—There has been a renewal of the Anti-Foreign riots in the Yangtse Valley.

The English Plymouth Brethren Mission premises at Wuchen, near the Poyang Lake, have been destroyed; also the Rev. Mr. Blandford's house. Five English lady missionaries barely escaped with their lives.

The French mission at the same place was also attacked by the Chinese, but the Mandarins interfered and prevented the destruction of the property or the molestation of the missionaries.

The only reason assigned for the outrages is the old one of allegations against the missionaries of kidnapping Chinese children.

WRECKED ON SOCOTRA.

A COINCIDENCE.

WE are reminded that ten years ago in the first Jubilee year, the N. D. L. s. s. "Oder," on which two Colombo residents were passengers, Mr. G. W. Carloyan and Mr. Pilot Reynolds, was wrecked on Socotra, and moreover left Colombo on the Queen's birthday. On June 1st she struck Socotra, apparently exactly on the spot where the "Aden" was wrecked, namely on the N. E. corner. The "Oder" though was not injured in such a way as to lead to apprehension of danger, and the ordinary meals of the ship were served till the next day, when, after being nearly 30 hours on the reef, all the passengers were successfully taken from the wreck by the s. s. "Cyclops, no lives being lost. The "Oder," however, remained on Socotra till she broke up.—*Times of Ceylon*.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN W. J. UNDERWOOD, Royal Artillery, is permitted to retire from the service.

LIEUTENANT L. A. WATSON, 31st Punjab Infantry, has been selected for the appointment of officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Kamptee.

MR. T. RICE HOLMES'S "History of the Indian Mutiny" has for some years been a text book for selected candidates for the Indian Civil Service. It has been thoroughly revised by the author, for a fifth edition, which will appear next autumn.

FOR the benefit of future historians there should be recorded the highest price paid for seats to witness the Jubilee. It is stated that the family of a wellknown banker and millionaire, who occupies a seat in the House of Lords has paid no less a sum than £20,000 for a building opposite St. Paul's to view the Jubilee procession. This sum averages £100 per seat.

THE POONA TRAGEDY.

THE BISHOP AND HIS NATIVE CRITIC.

THE following letter has been addressed by the Bishop of Bombay to a Native gentleman who had written to thank him for his sermon at St. Paul's, Poona:—

Poona, July 8.

Dear Mr. . . . . It was very kind of you to write to me about my words of peace, spoken at St. Paul's Church. I have had many assurances that they have done something to mitigate the intolerable tension of the situation.

I think it ought to be made as widely known as possible that no one in the highest authority was responsible for the order by which Native gentlemen and officers were excluded from the cemetery on the occasion of Mr. Rand's funeral. Indeed, I believe there was no deliberate plan for their exclusion on any one's part, but the order was given on the spur of the moment in consequence of a block which occurred at the gates. I, as representing the Church, would gladly have arranged for their admission, though they could not have taken part in the service, and it might have entailed a few minutes' delay while all were got in and arranged. But I was conducting the service, and knew nothing of what was going on outside. I have no authority to speak on account of anyone but myself, but I know as a fact that not one of the highest officials present, Civil or Military, knew anything of the orders given to the police until after everything was over.

(Sd.) L. G., BOMBAY.

THE RECENT MURDERS OF OFFICIALS AT POONA.

THE MAHOMEDAN MEETING.

As already reported, a public meeting of the Mahomedan community, called at the instance of the Anjuman-I-Islam of Bombay, was held on Thursday evening in the hall of the Anjuman schools, opposite the Victoria Terminus, the Hon. Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyebji presiding. The chairman's opening speech has already appeared in these columns, and we give to-day the detail report of the other speeches.

The Hon. Mr. Abdalla M. Dharamsi moved the first resolution, which was as follows:—"That this public meeting of the Musulmans of Bombay, convened at the instance of the Adjuman-i-Islam, expresses its abhorrence and detestation of the dastardly crime committed at Poona on the night of the 22nd June, whereby the murder of two valuable officers of Government was perpetrated, and hopes that the authors of this foul deed will be soon detected and brought to justice." He said that after the exhaustive address of their worthy President he felt that it was not necessary for him to say many words in commending the proposition to them. There was not the slightest doubt that all loyal citizens detested most strongly the dastardly outrage committed at Poona. They were shocked when they read about that foul crime and the feelings uppermost in their minds were not only of indignation but of horror and abhorrence. There were one or two points in connection with the outrage to which he would draw their attention and he felt sure that all present would agree with the sentiments which he was giving expression to. Murder was a horrible crime in itself and the highest offence known to the law. But these were not ordinary murders. When it was remembered that the crime was perpetrated on the Jubilee day at a time when guests were returning from Government house after paying their homage and respect to the representative of her Majesty in this Presidency at a state reception, it was not difficult to see that the crime was premeditated and carefully planned and the Jubilee day selected on purpose for its perpetration. The Jubilee day was a day when loyal addresses to the Queen from the whole of this country were presented to the Viceroy, a day when festivities and rejoicings were going on throughout the length and breadth of India, and a day when prayers and thanksgivings were offered for her Majesty. On such a day and at such a time to commit the murder of two valuable officers of Government intensified the heniousness of the crime. The circumstances surrounding this horrible deed took it away from the category of ordinary murder or from the category of crimes committed by way of retaliation or the satisfaction of private revenge and in proportion as the enormity of the foul deed increased, their abhorrence and detestation of it and of the miscreants who perpetrated it was intensified. Whether this crime was the work of miscreants and budmashes, or whether more persons than one were concerned in it, or whether it was the result of a conspiracy, it had placed the city of Poona in a deplorable position. He quite agreed with the president that there were no grounds for attaching the responsibility of this crime upon the Hindu community of Poona or any particular section of it, and any attempt in that direction in the absence of justification was to be deprecated. But about the great heniousness and seriousness of the crime there could be no difference of opinion. It looked as if it was an attempt to spite constitutional authority and violate the reign of law, and in that view no denunciation and condemnation of it could be sufficiently strong. For it must be remembered that there were certain crimes which though perpetrated by individuals were against the community, and it was the community that suffered in the end. It therefore behoved the community as a whole to denounce in the strongest possible manner such foul deeds and shew to the villainous authors thereof that acts like these did not merely excite the strong displeasure of Government but were condemned by the community as well. From the community's point of view such deeds were indeed deplorable. They engendered bad feeling, created a breach between the rulers and the ruled which might take a long time to heal, and retarded progress. The consequences were much more far reaching than appeared on the surface. Such acts of lawlessness gave rise to repressive measures on the part of Government and resulted in the executive power of Government, being brought into action. In proportion as recourse was had to the executive powers of Government, and they were great, the reign of law was, so to say, suspended. Although the administration of this country was being carried out with honest motives and the best of intentions, the people would no doubt wish that acts of Government should be by virtue of constitutional law. If the people wished so, as indeed they did, it was only right and proper that all agitation on their part should also be constitutional, and that none but constitutional ways should be adopted. If success was to be obtained constitutional ways only would succeed. They had derived immense benefits from the British rule, and it was not necessary to mention them all in detail, security of life and property, religious toleration, freedom of speech and press were a few of them. If any acts of Government required to be protested against, or if any rights, concessions, or privileges were to be demanded, or grievances to be redressed, means existed of doing so in a legitimate manner. But when these were thrust aside and foul means adopted such ways could not but recoil upon society who should express itself in no unmistakable terms in denouncing them. In conclusion Mr. Dharamsi added that as loyal subjects and peaceful members of society it was their duty to pass the resolution, and to earnestly hope and pray that the authors of the foul deed may be soon detected and brought to justice. (Loud Applause.)

Mr. Mahomed Hoosein Hakim, in seconding the resolution, said that he agreed with what had fallen from the honourable mover. He regretted that the perpetrators of this dastardly crime were still at large, and that no clue had yet been found. Considering that the outrage was perpetrated on the night of the Diamond Jubilee while the guests were returning from Government House, and when nobody could have dreamt that such a foul deed would be committed, and remembering also that the victims were taken unawares and defenceless, the crime was not only heinous but a most cowardly one, and excited their abhorrence in a greater degree. If a maniac or a religious fanatic had done such a deed one could understand his action, but this was not the work of such a person. It was the work of miscreants who had deeply and skilfully laid their plans and carried them out in a clever manner. This villainous deed had excited feelings of indignation and horror in the minds of all right-thinking persons, and as loyal subjects it behoved them to express publicly their detestation of this crime, and their sympathy with the grief it had caused to Government, as also their condolence with the families of the murdered officers.

Mr. Hajee Yusuf Hajee Ismael supported the proposition. He said that after the excellent speeches made by the proposer and seconder very little was left to be said by him. They were all agreed that the outrage was a most dastardly and heinous one. Mr. Rand as Chairman of the Poona Plague Committee had done excellent work, and had loyally carried out the orders and instructions of Government. Although he did not know Mr. Rand yet he knew how very difficult the work of the chairman of any Plague Committee was. He had come in contact with General Gatacre, the Chairman of the Bombay Plague Committee, whom he was glad to see present at the meeting, and he admired his devotion to duty and singleness of purpose in working for the benefit of the city and the welfare of its inhabitants. Mr. Rand did similar work in Poona, and it may be said of him that he had lost his life in the discharge of his duty. Unfortunately there were occasions when people did not understand what was good for them, and misconstrued the actions of Government and their officers. If the work done by the various Plague Committees was properly appreciated, nothing but sincere gratitude would be the reward of the officers composing them, and no hostile finger would be raised against them. But when instead of this they were made the victims of base treachery and villainy, no condemnation of the authors of such crimes could be sufficiently strong.

Mr. Shaikh Adam Yusufbhai also supported the proposition in a few appropriate words.

The proposition was then put to the vote and carried unanimously.

Mr. Budruddin Abdalla Kur[illegible] proposed the second resolution, which was as under: "That this meeting deprecates the improper and mischievous writings which appear in some of the Urdu and Musulman newspapers and which is to place on record of its sense of displeasure at such writings which are resented by the sensible portion of the community." In doing so he said:—The Press is a great power in England where it is regarded as the Fourth Estate. But there this powerful instrument is used to give expression to the nation's views and to guide the Government through the various pitfalls of foreign and home policies. Since this country was transferred to the crown, liberty of press was given to its people. This valuable privilege has been enjoyed by the people upto this day. It is to be regretted, however, that in some cases this privilege has been badly abused. Some of the Urdu papers here, I regret to say, have made it a point to heap abusive language on the leaders of the Mahomedans on one hand and write disrespectfully of some of the Government officials. But such papers are few and Mahomedans as a community should show its hatred towards such much-room papers. The proprietors and editors of such papers are not aware of the sublime functions of the press. The Urdu Press may be best used in writing articles for the spread of education among Mahomedans. Besides, under critical times the Urdu papers may become the means of creating harmony between the rulers and the subject races and also reflect the true wants and views of the Mahomedan community. Instead of doing a practical service to the Mahomedan community, some of these papers have become a curse to the community. The proposal laid by me before the meeting is not intended to bring about a fresh legislation for the suppression of such nasty rags. The object of this Anjuman in calling this meeting is to give a warning to such papers that unless they make improvement in the contents of their editorial columns, the time is not far away when strict rules may be framed by the Government for finally putting a stop to their abusive as well as exciting writings. Islamic religion does not sanction abusive or seditious writings against any settled Government, and it is a great surprise that on the slightest pretext some of the papers rush to write inflammatory writings. A few days ago, the present Secretary of State for India, Lord George Hamilton, declared in the House of C[illegible] it was intended-

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

d to legislate for the native press of India, and it was high time therefore of such papers not to trangress the bounds of true journalistic etiquette and adhere to the true functions of journalism. I appeal to the editors of the Urdu papers to be the guides of the Mahomedan nation and wield it in such a way as would bring about the educational, political, and commercial progress of the Mahomedan community. The liberty of press now enjoyed by the people in India is not to be found in any foreign country in the world. It is not found in Russia or Turkey nor even in Germany or France. Are we to sacrifice such a priceless privilege for the sake of a few criminal papers. I believe the best punishment to these papers is the angry voice of the people, and while welcoming the healthy and legitimate criticism of the Government measures and the conduct of the public men, the independent and fearless voice of the Mahomedan public should be used for the suppression of such unwholesome writings. I hope my proposal will be unanimously adopted.

Sirdar Omer Jamal seconded the proposition.

Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, who was received with cheers, supported the motion. In doing so, he said that he had been a careful and a somewhat critical reader of the Urdu newspapers published in India. He read about fifty newspapers and made himself bold to say that the Mussulman newspapers of India, taken as a whole, were most moderate and loyal, and did not contain mischievous writings nor anything calculated to create disaffection or hostility towards the Government, or any misunderstanding between the rulers and the ruled. As an instance of the loyal sentiments pervading the Mussulman press he would refer to the literature that had appeared in connection with her gracious Majesty the Queen's Diamond Jubilee. Any one reading it could not but be delighted with the loyal sentiments to which expression was given, the personal attachment to the Queen, the appreciation of the numerous benefits of the British rule, and the strong allegiance to the British crown. A perusal of these writings would convince any one that they were not due to flattery, or a desire to please the officials, or to any interested motives, but these writings came from the fullness of the hearts of the writers, and were due to their staunch loyalty to her Majesty, and sincere good will towards Government. Talking about the Queen's Diamond Jubilee he could not forbear making allusion to the dastardly outrage at Poona, committed on the night of the 22nd June last. He thoroughly agreed with the sentiments expressed by the previous speakers in that behalf, and said that in his view the villainous miscreants who had perpetrated this foul deed had not only murdered the two valuable officers of Government, but had given a blow to, and, so to say, committed the murder of the joys and rejoicings of that auspicious event. For throughout the length and breadth of India and in fact in the whole of the Queen's empire, the Jubilee day was a day of general rejoicings, and loyal subjects were everywhere celebrating the Jubilee as if it was an event of great joy and rejoicings in their families. They were as merry as if marriage festivities were going on, and to mar the joy of such festivities was a great sin in itself. What must have been the feelings of her Majesty when she heard of this foul crime. They had only to imagine such feelings. This horrible deed could not be sufficiently denounced and condemned, and he had no doubt that all loyal subjects looked upon it with horror and indignation. The Nawab Saheb then went on to say that he had already spoken about the tone of the Urdu press in general. Such being the tone of the Musalman press of India, it was certainly to be regretted that there should exist in Bombay some papers which by mischievous and disgraceful writings tend to cast a slur on the good name of Musalman journalism in Bombay. Personally he was not aware of such papers as no respectable person read them, but he took it from the remarks of the president that such wretched papers did exist here, and he was sure that when the Hon. Mr. Budrudin said so he was not talking without the book. In his (the Nawab's) opinion such wretched scribblings did not deserve the name of newspapers. If inquiries were made it would be found that they were conducted by some mean and contemptible persons struggling to earn a small pittance. They were quite ignorant of what journalism was, and what the duties and responsibilities of a newspaper really worth the name were. . . . These wretched rags were like reptiles wallowing in mud. The Nawab Saheb compared these papers to plague germs, and said that they only thrived where dirt and filth was found but not in the light of day and in cleanliness. He congratulated the president of the Anjuman for calling this public meeting, and for giving them the oppotunity of passing two very important resolutions, the one expressing their detestation of the Poona crime, and the other denouncing the mischievous writings of wretched Urdu newspapers. The managers or proprietors of such papers must remember that hitherto Government out of pure indulgence had been too lenient and forbearing towards them. They were mistaken if they thought that Government were unaware of their doings. They were mistaken if they construed the tolerance and forbearance of Government into weakness or want of power, because the resources of Government were great, and if they took action such papers would cease to exist to-morrow. (Cheers.)

The proposition was then put to the vote and carried unanimously.

The proceedings then terminated.

A NATIVE PROTEST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Everyone will agree with you that the punitive measure will press heavily in Poona on the innocent and guilty alike. You along with other Anglo-Indian papers, however, allege that the dark crimes perpetrated in Poona were the consequences resulting from the seditious writings of the Native papers of Poona which incited the people to open violence; that the latter were instigated to defy the authorities in connection with the plague operations; and that principles of disloyalty were freely taught there in school and press. I admit, Sir, that some of the Marathi papers indulged in vigorous language while exhorting the inhabitants to resist the tyranny of British soldiers, who we all know are prone to evil ways. However, they would be the last to preach disloyalty, much less to incite the populace to crime. When we take into consideration the fact that most of these papers are conducted by natives educated who by virtue of their very English education would most respect the ruling authorities, since they are not working for their destruction. It is impossible to forget the great lesson of English education. I mean English history teaches that every reform in the existing state of things can be made without having the least recourse to disloyalty and open rebellion. Everyone knows that patient and cool agitation has brought about the present proud state of the English Constitution of Government. If it was possible for the most liberal English education to engender feelings of disloyalty and sedition, nay scatter them broadcast, the day would be the most unlucky for India when the existence of the benign British Government would be in danger. But thanks to the liberal and loyal spirit of imparting English education, there is no likelihood of such a day. Having made it clear that the Native Press is not capable of stooping to such vile purposes as to instigate the people to defy the authorities for whom it is expected to cherish profound respect, I proceed to show the harm which the hot haste of some of the Anglo Indian papers and their correspondents do to the very cause they so ardently wish to uphold. While admiring their sympathy for men of their race—sympathy remarkable for the heartiness of its character—one cannot bear to see them losing so much of their cool and dispassionate judgment as to jump to conclusions on the mere strength of prejudice and imagination. Before the facts of the foul murders are placed before the public and before the culprits are brought to justice, it would be downright injustice on the part of one to fasten the guilt of the dark crimes to the door of a particular party. This would simply create disaffection by exciting the mind of the native public, and thereby come seriously in the way of public peace. Hot haste often thwarts the aims of justice. This principle is clearly illustrated in the Government measure of quartering an additional police force on Poona. The Government have committed a sad mistake in compelling hastily all the inhabitants of that place to expiate the guilt of some black sheep amongst them. They might well have set a precedent by punishing all the vile wretches implicated in the horrible crimes with the utmost severity, when they are brought under the clutches of law. No law of the land would send all the inmates of a house to jail, should a crime happen to take place there. In Western countries we often hear of terrible outrages committed by bomb-shells; but in no instance is a whole city punished in such an off-hand manner.—Yours, &c.,

C. V. SARAIYA.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons and the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade.)

"TROUBLE TO THE HIGH COURT."

IMPERATRIX VS. YELLYA BIN NARSAPPA.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. R. J. C. Lord, Joint Sessions Judge of Belgaum, who, on the verdict of a jury, convicted appellant of dacoity and sentenced him to transportation for life. There were eighteen other accused tried with the appellant, and they were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. The appellant, accused No. 18, received the heaviest punishment, because the jury informed the court that, in their opinion, he got up the most serious of offences.

The Sessions Judge added the following note below the sentence:—Had I been trying this case with the aid of assessors, I should probably have acquitted accused No. 4, and certainly accused No. 13 (the appellant.) ......Considering that they (the jury) have honestly come to this conclusion in the face of my strong charge in his favour, I think that I am justified in acting upon their verdict, leaving the accused to bring the case before the High Court on appeal, if he feels that his sentence is undeserved. This course works no prejudice to him, and does not cause more trouble to the High Court than a reference under section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

In his ground of appeal to the High Court, the appellant stated: The Sessions Judge, in his charge to the jury, said that there was no evidence whatever against me in respect of the said offence. Yet the jury quite wrongly and unjustly brought a verdict of guilty against me. Contrary to what the Sessions Judge stated, and to the evidence in the case, the jury have said through enmity that I am guilty, and that I was the cause for the commission of the dreadful crime. The Sessions Judge in his note below his judgment, says that, had he been trying this case with the aid of assessors, he should have acquitted me. Nevertheless, he accepted the verdict of the jury, and accordingly passed the sentence upon me. This is quite unjust. When the Sessions Judge differed from the opinion of the jury, he ought to have referred my case to the High Court, but he has wrongly omitted to do so.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the court's decision, said: The Joint Sessions Judge evidently did not agree with the verdict of the jury; indeed he writes that had he been trying the case with the aid of assessors, he would certainly have acquitted the accused. He accepted the verdict, however, "leaving the accused to bring the case before the High Court on appeal"; "this course," he adds, "works no prejudice to him and does not cause more trouble to the High Court than a reference under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code." Trouble to the High Court is nowhere laid down as an ingredient of consideration as to whether or not a reference under section 307 should be made. If the Sessions Judge disagreed with the verdict in such a way as to bring the case within the terms of section 307, it was his duty to have made the reference. Apparently, the Sessions Judge when he left the accused to his remedy by appeal, forgot that an appeal to this Court, where the trial is by jury, lie solely on a matter of law. On a question of fact, as only there is in the present case, we have no power to interfere. We must reject the appeal, but we would suggest to the Sessions Judge that he should bring the case to the notice of the Local Government if he thinks that the accused has been wrongly convicted.

For the above reasons, their lordships rejected the appeal.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

SWARMS of locusts which have lately been devastating the districts about Peshin and Quetta have now entered Afghanistan, and are reported to be doing great damage to the harvest fruit and food-grains just ripe.

ARCHBISHOP GOETHALS has returned to Darjiling on account of his health.

MR. E. M. WHEELER, Joint-Magistrate, Darbhanga, has been appointed to try the Mahomedan rioters at Calcutta.

THE Hon. Mr. Risley left Calcutta, with Mrs. Risley, on Wednesday night, for Poona, where Lord Sandhurst has invited them to be his guests. The object of Mr. Risley's visit is to inquire into the practical working of the Bombay Municipal Act in connexion with a Bill to amend the Calcutta Municipal Act which has already been submitted to the Government of India. The Bengal Bill is to a large extent modelled on the Bombay Act, and it is thought desirable that Mr. Risley should have an opppotunity of ascertaining how that Act, which was passed in 1888 (the same year as the Bengal one) has stood the wear and tear of nine years actual experience.

REFERENCE has been made more than once in the Calcutta papers to the indifference shown by the Viceroy to the sufferings of the people affected by the earthquake in Calcutta and Assam. The charge, the *Pioneer* declares, to be both unjust and ungenerous. Lord Elgin has been all along mostce anxious to give the weight of his personal influence towards raising a relief fund. From a telegram published in another column it will be seen that his Excellency wrote to the Chief Commissioner of Assam suggesting the opening of such a fund, but Mr. Cotton in reply stated that there was no necessity for such action. As announced some time ago, the various public bodies in Calcutta were similarly consulted by the Lieutenant-Governor and they also declared that no relief fund was required.

COLONEL H. G. GRANT, Assistant Adjutant-General, Punjab Command, now on leave, has resigned his appointment. Colonel J. A. Barlow, who has been officiating for him, will be confirmed in the post. This will create a vacancy in the Bengal Command District Staff, which will go to Colonel J. H. S. Craigie, who, however, will continue to officiate for the present as A. A. G. at Army Headquarters.

FROM the 26th ultimo to the 2nd instant 6 Europeans, 8 Eurasians, 24 Native Christians, 239 Hindus, 44 Mahomedans and 1 other died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 322 persons. The average for the corresponding week of the ten previous years was 295. The deaths are thus classified:—2 from cholera, 2 from small-pox 9 from measles, 110 from fevers, 18 from dysentery, 17 from diarrhœa and 164 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 37·0 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 33·9 per 1,000 per annum.

IF MR. COTTON, appalled by the effects of the recent earthquake at Shillong, succeeds in removing the seat of Government of Assam to Dibrugarh, as it is reported he means to do, he will earn something the very reverse of grateful, says a contemporary, blessings from his successors. Undoubtedly apart from its rather bad reputation for "shocks" Shillong has other disadvantages: it is not very accessible and it is out of touch with the planting community; but there are other counterbalancing advantages to consider. Chief of these is climate, and next to this its fairly central situation. From Shillong one can get to Sylhet and the Cachar Valley without much trouble, and the distance to Gauhati in the Assam Valley is under seventy miles. To move the capital to Dibrugarh, on the other hand, would be analagous to transferring the Punjab seat of Government to Peshawar. It is an important station no doubt and is surrounded by tea-gardens, besides being the terminus for the steamers and the centre of the coal and oil industries. But it is on the remote frontier and cut off from Cachar and Sylhet by several days' journey. Moreover, it has as detestable a climate as any part of the Valley with a rainfall ranging up to 130 inches and a steamy, malarious climate, while finally earthquakes are by no means unknown. Unless Shillong can be shown to be unsafe as a place of residence, even although sensible wooden houses are built for the Government and officers, there is no reason to desert it, and if it is deserted, the new capital should be fixed if possible at some central place on the range dividing the two valleys of the province. In any case Dibrugarh would be as bad a choice as could be made, because it is too remote and too unhealthy. To move the capital of the province from an equable hill climate to the steamy atmosphere of the plains at the very extremity of the province, would be too heroic a remedy even for earthquakes, more especially when a sober policy of building wooden houses and offices would secure the same end without any revolutionary measures.

WE wear away two-inches of shoeleather in a year. A pair of boots that "would last a lifetime" would consequently, have to be fitted with soles from ten to eleven feet thick.

AMONG all the railway lines in India the Oudh and Rohilkhand, says an up-country paper, have long claimed an enviable notoriety for the clumsy and perverse arrangements they make for "connecting" their trains with the trains of other companies at various junctions. As might be expected, they have not let slip the occasion offered by the general revision of Time Tables consequent on the alterations of the mail trains between Calcutta and Bombay, and in the matter of the so-called connection at Mogul Serai they may now fairly claim to have beaten their own previous records. To commence with the mail from Saharanpore, Bareilly, etc.—this wonderful train after a break of journey at Lucknow of seven hours reaches Mogul Serai at 3-39 a.m., connecting there with the E. I. R. mail from Calcutta at 8-27 a.m.! This is the Bombay mail via Jubulpore, so that passengers from Lucknow, Fyzabad, Benares, etc., going to Bombay will have the pleasure of waiting at Mogul Serai for nearly five hours, and those the small hours of the morning! With regard to the up train, passengers by the E. I. R. Punjab mail from Kalka, Cawnpore, Allahabad, &c., will reach Mogul Serai at 3 p. m. and will not be able to continue their journey along the O. and R. line till 5-40 p. m., a sufficiently long wait; but if any passenger is so thoughtless or ignorant as to leave Allahabad by the afternoon train at 4-15 p.m. for Benares, Fyzabad, &c., he will reach Mogul Serai at 9-10 p. m., and will not be able to go on till 4-25 a. m. the next day, spending the night there. It may be further observed that not only does the O. and R. down mail break connection during seven hours at Lucknow, but the down train reaching Lucknow at 3-25 a. m. waits there till 8-45 a. m., a breathing time of over five hours, and that reaching Lucknow at 4-55 p.m. halts till 9-40 p. m. All this delay at Lucknow may be to the advantage of employes of the company who are domiciled in that station, and can run home for the refreshing tub or the cheerful family meal, but the management need not expect it to be popular with the general travelling public.

SOME interesting statistics have just been compiled concerning the progress of Christian work during the sixty years since 1837, and a comparison of many of the totals is instructive. For instance, while the number of Anglican Bishops was only 32 in 1837, it has now increased to 129, and the number of clergy of lesser importance has risen from 13,372 to nearly 21,500. An increase in about the same proportion has taken place in Nonconformist ranks. There has, of course, been a great increase in the seating accommodation of the chapels and churches, the sitting in all denominations having risen from 8½ millions in 1837 to 14 millions. A considerable advance has also been made in Christian work among the children. Whereas sixty years ago the teachers only numbered 120,000 and the scholars 1,600,000, at the present time the figures are 616,000 and 6,750,000 respectively. When the population of the United Kingdom is taken into consideration (38 millions at the last census) the combined numbers given for Sunday-school scholars and church-seating accommodation, allowing for a full attendance of the former and an entire occupation of the latter, show up well, but we believe it is a fact that few churches and chapels can boast a congregation even nearly approaching the number provided for.

THE death of Lady Astley was not altogether unexpected, and she has (says the *World*) barely survived her husband, the genial "Mate," three years. She was as fond of racing as he was, and had a great fancy for backing horses that bore the names of birds. Sir John used to tell some very amusing stories as to this, one being that he was at Derby on a certain occasion and backed a "loser"—no uncommon occurrence with him—whereas she had put five pounds on Screech Owl, who had won at seven to one. "And to think," he would say in telling the story, "that there was I toiling about to find a winner, and losing 'two' while the missus was at home, lying in bed, and picking 'em out at seven to one!" Upon another occasion he had backed Fullerton for the City and Suburban, and on returning home was at once interrogated by Lady Astley, who had been confined to the house with a cold, as to what had won. "Why, a brute called Goldseeker," he replied in high dudgeon, "and I wish he was dead." He said that no sooner had he "mentioned the name than she clapped her hands. So I told her this was a 'appy sort of a 'ome to come to when you have lost your money, and your missis begins to dance. To this she replied, 'Why, you silly toad, don't you see that Goldseeker's dam is Swallow, so I had five pounds on at fifty to one.' This, of course, altered things, as I thought she would share a bit with me."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Ward		Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba, Mid. & Lower Colaba, Fort, Southern, Fort, Northern, Esplanade			5
B	Mandvie	1		
B	Chukla, Oomarkhari, Dongri			19
C	Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, Kumbharwada			11
D	Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar, Mahalakshmi	*Nil.*		4
E	Mazagon, Tarwady, Second Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, First Nagpada			29
F	Parel, Sewri, Sion			7
G	Mahim, Worli			8
	Non-Resident & Unknown			2
	Parsee Hospital		1	1
	Total......	1	1	86
	Total to date...	12,641	10,693	

WEEKLY OFFICIAL REPORT.

The following is a summary of the weekly returns in connection with the bubonic plague, prepared for the information of Government, for the week ending Thursday, the 8th instant:—

HOUSES INSPECTED AS TO FITNESS FOR HUMAN HABITATION.	
No. visited	581
" condemned	0
" requiring alteration	15
" referred for opinion to the Engr. Dept.	2
HOUSES INSPECTED WITH REGARD TO WATER-CONNECTIONS.	
No. visited	279
" from which water-connections were cut off	0
" of taps repaired	0
MEASURES ADOPTED IN HOUSES.	
No. flushed and disinfected	130
" lime-washed	106
" of roofs opened	0
" of floors dug up	0
" vacated	0
" destroyed by fire	0
" to which disinfectants have been distributed	1,376
DRAINS.	
Length cleaned	17,015ft.
GULLIES.	
No. flushed	2,925
HOSPITALS.	
No. of patients	47
" of deaths	3
" of recoveries	11
" remaining under treatment	30
WARD RETURNS.	
Attacks	8
Deaths	3
TOTAL MORTALITY.	
For week under report	573
Previous week	540

HINDU FEVER HOSPITAL.

From 6 a.m. 8th July, to 6 a.m. 9th July:—Discharged cured 1.

PLAGUE IN LANOWLI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The letter of "Perplexity" in one of the latest issues of one of your contemporaries under the above heading is befitting the signature it bears. I was going to let it alone, but in these days of unrest, I think, it is the duty of every right-thinking person to do his share to try to pacify the public mind by stating facts and facts alone. Plague there is in Lanowli, and about eleven cases occurred with six deaths within the last fortnight. The Municipality has been on its guard long since, and immediately the necessity arose a segregation camp was opened and both patients and families are being taken there and duly looked after. The Municipality is poor no doubt. Houses affected are whitewashed and disinfected there and then, and all the neighbourhood is kept in a perfect sanitary condition. The Railway Surgeon, the vice-President of the Municipality, has been unremitting in his efforts and spares nothing to suppress the malady. Everyday he himself goes round the town, sees the old and new patients, sends medicine and issues special orders regarding the general sanitation of the town, and besides sees that they are carried out. Daily, weekly, and special reports are sent to the Government authorities, and this day a special officer of Government paid Lonowli a visit, and shortly Government also will send to Lonowli what further assistance the Municipality wants and the above Special Officer recommends.—Yours, &c.,

Lonowli, July 8. ONE WHO KNOWS.

THANKSGIVING SERVICE.

To-morrow, at 8 a.m., a Solemn Mass will be celebrated in the Church of Our Lady of Health at Cavel, for the cessation of the plague. The Very Revd. Commendador C. F. de Souza will preach, and the Mass by Mercadante will be sung on the occasion.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE VISITATION IN GIRGAUM WITH REFLECTIONS AND SUGGESTIONS.

BY MR. TRIBHOVANDAS MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

BHATVADI.

Next comes the remarkably narrow lane called Bhatwadi in the Municipal books, but more appropriately termed "Barki Sheri" by the natives. This lane is teeming with houses, and though it has the advantage of affording a thoroughfare between the Girgaum Back Road on the north, and the Breach Candy Road on the south, it is on the whole very dark and ill-ventilated. The southern opening is so narrow that even a single man is not able to walk abreast and has to squeeze himself through it. The houses, which are about 56 in number, are generally tenanted by Maharatti-speaking people. Houses Nos. 24, 31, 34 and Chawls Nos. 7a, 21, 38 are badly ventilated, Nos. 24, 3, being also built of inflammable materials. They are low, dark, and ill-ventilated and overcrowded towards the southern end. In one house No. 29 were noticed no less than 42 souls in a space hardly sufficient for 10. In the monsoon this lane becomes a little river in itself, carrying on its surface a cargo of all kinds of garbage and street refuse which eventually finds its way into some of the open drains on either side and contributes to block them. This lane, now so filthy and unpleasant to look at, can be converted into a splendid street which could be made to open into the Queen's Road, near the railway level crossing, at Kennedy Sea Face through Scott's stables. Such a proposal has been in the air for some time past, but we do not know of any active steps being taken to carry it into effect. Should the Municipality at once take up this proposal, it will result in affording great convenience to the residents and enhance the value and improve the condition of the locality.

In this lane twelve cases of plague occurred, and two doubtful cases were discovered. One case was sent to the Hindu Hospital by Mr. Tribhovandas Mungaldas. The residents who numbered about 490 in April now number about 670.

JUGONNATH TUCKLA'S OART.

The next oart is Jugonnath Tuckla's Oart. It is a large oart, entirely populated by Mharatti-speaking Hindus. There are about 16 houses in this oart, which are more or less in a rickety condition. Houses Nos. 2, 3, 4, 6, 8 are badly ventilated, and No. 6 built of inflammable materials. This oart admits of very great improvement, especially as the houses are low and unsymmetrical standing at angles of all degrees to each other. Most of them are badly ventilated as well. As was to be expected, this oart suffered heavily from the ravages of the plague. If possible the oart should be changed into a public garden as the surrounding places have very little open space near them.

The residents who numbered about 60 in April, now number about 90.

BENHAM HALL LANE.

Passing onward we come upon the northern opening of the Benham Hall Lane. In 1860 it belonged to Atmaram Balaji, whose son Vishwanath Atmaram sold the frontage to Edulji Bambotevala and Cavasji M. Palkivala, and the rest of the oart to Jamsetji Burjorji Mistry as Trustee for Sir Dinshaw M. Petit and Mr. Nusserwanji N. Petit. During the last few years this lane has been remarkably improved. Not long ago, it was a private street, but some time back the residents after repeated applications succeeded in getting the Municipality to take it up. Still the northern end of the lane is very narrow, even less than 10 ft. It can be widened by the purchase of a small portion of open ground from Ragoonath and Vinayak Mukand, who own property adjoining the northern end of this lane.

There are 25 houses in this lane, of which 3 are locked up at present. They are occupied by Hindus and Parsis in good position. The houses are mostly well built and well ventilated and detached from each other. They present a clean appearance.

Four cases of plague occurred here.

There is one unmistakable spot in this lane which ought to claim the immediate attention of the Municipality. The horse stables belonging to Mr. Kamoo Suliman, which occupy a large area, and contain a large number of horses, have been the grievance of the residents of the locality for many years past. Passing by this stable one cannot help feeling disgusted at its appearance. There is no wonder the owners and occupiers of the surrounding houses feel so annoyed about its being allowed to exist in spite of their constant complaints. It is a pity indeed that these stables should be allowed to remain there in their present filthy condition as they must and do affect the health of the residents. The place now occupied by the stable can be converted into a splendid building site, and the locality would thereby greatly benefit. The lane is much used for traffic as it affords a convenient road to the residents of Gigaum Back Road wishing to pass by a short cut to the Breach Candy Road. The northern end of the lane ought to be widened, and this can be conveniently done as there are compounds on either side owned by Messrs. Munji Nursy and the late Rao Bahadur Mukand Ramchandra's heirs, from whom pieces of land can be easily purchased. There is another reason why this end requires to be widened. At present carriages driving out of the lane by this end cannot be noticed by the drivers passing up and down the Girgaum Back Road, and the former burst out of a sudden without being previously noticed by the latter. Owing to this serious accidents are likely to happen. In this locality there were remarkably few cases of the plague during the time it was raging in Bhatvadi and its neighbourhood. Leaving this northern end of Benham Hall Lane, we wind off the Old Ice Factory and "Prarthna Mandir" and come to Churny Road with its lofty buildings, lively terraces, and clean compounds. Nothing of improvement can be suggested about the locality, which is perhaps the healthiest portion of Girgaum, except the removal of the nuisance of coal soot and cotton fly from the low chimney of the Bombay United Mill which precipitate in the food and water of the residents and are even inhaled to the detriment of their health. There were three cases in all in the houses Nos. 40-1 and 40-2 and 38, one in each. The residents here who numbered about 200 in April, now number about 460. Passing the Portuguese Church and turning to the right, we come upon the Girgaum Road, otherwise called the Breach Candy Road. Leaving the southern end of Benham Hall Lane to our right, we come to Bhatvadi 1st Lane.

1ST BHATVADI OR COTARWADY.

This narrow, small lane is situated to the north of Scott's stables. There are about 22 houses in the lane, of which 5 are locked up, the rest being now in occupation. House No. 13 is ill-ventilated and built of inflammable materials. The residents are mostly Mahratti Hindus. The houses are in a good condition, but the presence of a horse stable, belonging to Mr. Muncherji Hormusji, in the heart of the locality, is a cause of constant complaint. The unmistakable stink of stable litter can't escape one's notice whilst passing. It would evidently promote the health of the locality to remove this stable from its present place or at least to improve its condition. There are no Municipal lights in this lane. The residents who numbered about 120 in April, now number about 140.

2ND BHATVADI OR HATOWDY CATOWDY.

The 2nd Bhatvadi is a narrow blind lane. It is mostly inhabited by Marathi-speaking Dackshanis. There are about 18 houses in the lane, of which 8 are locked up. The houses are mostly storied buildings, but not in a very desirable condition.

Four houses, Nos. 763, 3, 2, and one without number in this lane, are in a bad condition, so far as ventilation, light and air are concerned, and will require being altered in the near future. At present about 8 of the houses are shut up, but many of the residents are returning. They now number close upon 200.

MALAKVADI.

Is the name of the next lane. It is a narrow lane running south to north, blind at that end. There are 17 houses in the lane. Houses Nos. 3, 11, and 20 are ill-ventilated and built of inflammable materials. The residents, now about 300, are Marathi Hindus. Houses are storied buildings, in a fairly good condition so far as light and air are concerned. It is remarkable that though the rest of the district under Mr. Tribhovandas's care usually presented at his daily morning visits a clean bill of health, a case of the plague was recently discovered by him cleverly concealed in a house in this lane. Information was received that some one was ill in a house in this lane. The house was low; outhouse attached to a three-storied house; the outer door was locked; so was the back door, and so was every window. After a careful inspection of the house not one nook was found through which the rays of the sun could have access to the room. Inquiries were made of the landlady and the reply received from her was that the occupiers were away in Cooria where they had all gone during the scare, 4 months ago, and that there was no one living in the outhouse. Something, however, in the manner and tone of the reply made the searching party suspicious, and the Municipal Sub-Inspector opened the back door and walked in. There were 3 rooms in the house. The rear room was used as a kitchen. Fuel was burning in the chula and the room was hot and smoky. There was no opening for the smoke to escape and for fresh air to come in. In the middle room was the patient lying on the ground prostrate with fever 103; an absolutely dark little room which was without exaggeration impervious to external air. The Municipal doctor was sent for and the case was found to be one of plague. Such elaborrte efforts were made by the relations of this poor patient to conceal all traces of the existence of any occupant in the house! It was fortunate that this case was discovered, and the house, after the patient was removed, thoroughly disinfected, otherwise it would have been a nursery for the plague bacilli to breed and multiply themselves in freely. All the conditions favorable to the cultivation of plague germs were to be found in the house. Four cases of plague occurred in this lane.

VASSANJEE PITAMBER'S COMPOUND.

This is an oart belonging to Mr. Vassanji Pitamber, generally known as Dr. Lalli's compound on account of its vicinity to the establishment of the Veterinary Surgeon Lalli. There are 9 houses in this locality, of which 5 are locked up at present. Of these 4 are storied buildings and the rest are low buildings. Houses Nos. 5, 7, and 10 are badly ventilated, and No. 7 built of inflammable materials. The residents are Parsis and Marathi-speaking Hindus, numbering in all about 80. House No. 7 in this locality requires the attention of the Municipality.

PAPER MILL LANE.

This Paper Mill Lane runs from Girgaum Back Road in the north to Kennedy Bridge, opposite the Cattle Pond in the west. There is a Paper Mill in this lane belonging to Mr. Heptulla Shaikh Adam. This Paper Mill is an unmitigated nuisance to all the residents in the surrounding lanes and even to the residents of Girgaum Back Road, by reason of the wood coal particles that fly out of the low chimney, defile the atmosphere and deposit themselves on the beds and other furniture of the residents. A westerly breeze is continually blowing from the Back Bay in the day especially in the afternoon, and this carries the smoke, soot, fluff and coal particles from the chimney of this mill into the neighbouring houses. It is to be hoped that the Municipality will give their attention to this nuisance. It was only lately that a very respectable gentleman residing on Breach Candy Road mentioned to Mr. Tribhovandas Mangaldas that after his morning rounds he left his suit to be dried on the terrace. Shortly afterwards when his servant brought the shirt back it was found bedaubed with little particles of soot and coal which had evidently deposited themselves on the shirt, after being wafted by the breeze from the Paper Mill Chimney. This condition of things must needs be greatly injurious to the health of the residents and should be stopped. There are 10 houses in the lane, of which Nos. 19 and 20 are badly ventilated. The houses are in a fairly good condition and the locality would be healthy if there were no nuisance. This locality is principally occupied by the Portuguese and Parsee families. There are 3 other oarts called Samtobai oart, Bhasker Shivram oart and Purshoram Gopinath's oart which contain 6 houses, of which some are locked. The houses are mostly low and badly built and may be altered or modified with good effect. Two cases of plague occurred here.

The Paper Mill compound is filled with rags, gunny bags, coal, and all sorts of dirt. Bad smell constantly comes out from the godown and the places surrounding the mill. Outside the gate people deposit their refuse which is not removed till 9 in the morning, and therefore it gives out a very bad odour.

DUARTE OART.

Last comes the Duarte Oart, so called after one Mr. Duarte, the father of the late unfortunate person who fell a victim to the wily bailiff Fonseca. This lane is principally occupied by Portuguese families. There are 5 houses in it. The houses are well built and well ventilated. The locality generally enjoys good health. The residents of the locality as well as of the surrounding oarts necessarily suffer from the smoke and other nuisance resulting from the Paper Mill which is in the vicinity.

DESTITUTION IN BHILAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you allow me to avail myself of the columns of your valuable journal for informing the public at large of the miserable condition of the poor people in Bhilad and its surrounding villages lying south of Damaun, and of the severe scarcity prevailing there. My friend and office brother, Mr. Jamnadas Dayaram, has personally seen the pitiable state of affairs on that side, and he describes it as simply terrible. The famine-stricken people, owing to want of food and consequent starvation for days together, are so much emaciated that their bodies look like so many skeletons. Even the fruits and eatable plants have been completely consumed up, and when there is not an atom of food for them, it is impossible to expect them wearing any sort of clothes except a wretched covering for the protection of decency. Thus, their condition is most deplorable and heart-rending. To alleviate the sufferings of these people the above mentioned friend of mine undertook about three or four weeks ago to supply them daily with rice conjee for a few days, believing that by the end of the last month a good downpour of rain would greatly lessen the grief and reduce the number of the afflicted to a very low degree, and with that idea started a small subscription fund in our own office and amongst our own circle of friends. But unfortunately as the days rolled by and as the rains kept away, the number began to increase higher and higher and the resources of the fund were well-nigh exhausted; and my friend and I had to appeal to the generosity of other charitable ladies and gentlemen, and I send you herewith a list of those who have so kindly contributed towards the fund. By their kindness we have now been able to give khichdi also, to the people twice a week. The number at present fed daily amounts to nearly 1,500. I therefore beg to appeal to many wealthy and generous ladies and gentlemen of this great city to help us in this matter with their mites and thus earn the everlasting blessings of many a starving man, woman and child.—Yours, &c.,

NAGINDAS P. MEHTA.

P.S.—Any subscriptions sent to the office of Messrs. Morarjee Goculdas and Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, will be gratefully acknowledged.

Subscription list for the Bhilad Famine Fund, Bombay:—

	Rs.
Mr Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart	251
Messrs Dharamsey and Narotum Morarjee Goculdas	125
Messrs Jairam Narronjee and Sons	50
Messrs Thakersey Mooljee and Sons	50
Messrs Narandas Rajaram and Co	50
Mr Morarbhoy Vijbhucandas	50
Mr Merwanjee Rustomji Dalal	50
In memory of Bai Motlabai Jehangir Wadia	50
Messrs Tribhovundas and Jugmohundas Vurjivandas	30
Mr Bhasker Bhau	30
Mr Veerchund Deepchund	25
Mr Cullianjee Ke sowjee	25
Mr Ghellabhoy Manordas	25
Mr Morarjee Thakersey	25
Mr Kalliandas Kessowdas	25
Mr Vussonjee Khimjee	25
Mr Joothabhoy Karijee	25
Messrs Gopaldas Hemchund and Co	25
Mr Rughnathdas Gopaldas	20
Mr Lakhmidas Khimjee	20
Mr Virjee Jeevundas	20
Mr Atmaram Falkrishna in memory of his late son Wamanrao	20
Mr Gulabchund M Damania	20
Mr Malji Damoder	20
Subhagyawanti Lakshmibai	15
Mr Bhagwandas Narotumdas	15*
Mr Ratanshaw Dadabhoy	15
Mr Thomas Baptist	15
Mr Balaji Pandurang	10
Mr Jamnadas Dayaram	10
Mr Nagindas P Mehta	10
Mr Ramshunker Jeenabhoy	10
Mr Narayen Raghoba	10
Mr Pestanjee	10
Mr Pritamlal Dhirajlal	10
Mr Vullubhdas Jairam	10
Mr Pragjee Vundravun	10
Mr Dosabhai Framjee Karaka, C S I	10
Mr Devidas Harivalabhdas	10
Mr Maya Ambavidas	10
Mr Hurkisondas J Laloobhoy	9
Mr Jugmohundas Samuldas	5
Mr Premjee Katchra	5
A Sympathiser	5
A Hindu	5
Mr Kanjee Jeevundas	5
Messrs Vasanjee and Jootha	5
Mr Kalliandas Damoderdas	5
Mr Balkisondas Ootumram	5
Mr Vullubhram Hemchand	5
Mr Morarjee Hirjee	5
Mr Dadabhoy Edaljee Pavri	5
Messrs Motilal Dayabhai and Co	5
Mr Thakersey Goculdas	2
Mr Malabhai Jaichand	2
Mr Bholabhai Chaganbhai	2
A Hindu	2
And 'dhotees. Total....	1,313

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

THE average age at which women marry in civilised countries is twenty-three and a half years.

One of the most famous good qualities of the Queen is her constant anxiety for the welfare of her servants.

Two hundred Swedish servant girls in Cicago are going to visit the Stockholm Exposition, and most of them will go over as cabin passengers.

The treatment of "salt-cellar" necks is massage. The bony places are rubbed seventy-five strokes night and morning. After a while they are stimulated, and begin to fill. By whitening the depths thoroughly the dark shadows are not as clearly defined, and the neck becomes interesting rather than bony.

If the nose is chronically red, either the digestion is impaired or tight lacing is responsible. Diet and exercise will cure the one and common-sense the other. When blackheads appear, and they never will if the skin is kept healthy by daily baths, face steaming and the use of a good cream will cure them. An excellent lotion is made of flowers of sulphur, one teaspoonful; rose water, one pint; glycerine, one teaspoonful.

A hat tossed "hit or miss" upon the table, a gown thrown over a chair or sat upon, or a wrap dragged upon the floor, will bear but too plain evidence against its owner's neatness the next time it is worn. Careful hanging, a clothes brush, and plenty of coat hangers will do wonders towards the maintenance of a good wardrobe, and these simple suggestions, if persistently followed, will materially improve your personal appearance as well.

The last time that Queen Victoria danced at any State ball was in 1860, and since then she has never been present at any one of these entertainments at Buckingham Palace. It is a great mistake, however, to believe that she has never danced at all since then. For at the tenants' and servants' balls, which, until a few years back, she was wont to give every autumn at Balmoral Castle, during her stay in the Highlands, she has often trodden a measure with one of her favourite attendants.

The good housewife never describes her aches and pains. Never dwells on unpleasant reminiscences. Never apologises for the food. Is never a martyr. Never corrects her children in the presence of any person, not even the family. When the family diatribe threatens, knows how and when to deftly change the subject. Gets rid of a guest who bores her by simply folding up a newspaper, and the other suspect. Lets everyone have affairs of their own. Is always polite and cordial to the children's friends.

The simplest way to ferfume the hair is to sprinkle ferfume extract upon a handkerchief and bind the hair with it until it is perfectly dry. But there are better ways, and one of these takes us back to the days of grandmamma and her nightcap. Inside this cap is the secret. It is a loosely-quilted cap of pink satin, stuffed with violet sachet powder; diamond-shaped holes are cut in the satin to match the embroidery in the cap, and the lining is tacked snugly inside. In the morning, when the cap is removed, and the locks allowed to fall, they are sweet as the perfume of fresh violets.

A woman who had had many sorrows and heavy burdens to bear, but who was noted for her cheerful spirits, once said—"You know, I have no money. I had nothing to give but myself; and so I made the resolution that I would never sadden any one else with my troubles. I have laughed and told jokes when I could have wept. I have always smiled in the face of every misfortune. I have tried never to let any one go from my presence without a happy word or bright thought to carry with them. And happiness makes happiness. I, myself, am happier than I would have been had I sat down and bemoaned my fate."

False modesty frequently deters women from doing their share of love-making. From fear of being considered over-bold, they are apt to be over-shy, and thus discourage attentions which they secretly desire. Women are as well entitled as men to express their love, only each sex has its own way—man with words, woman with manners. The one is quite as expressive as the other; and, in either case, the more delicately expressed the better. A woman who does not express her attachment by her manner cannot expect to be loved. It is altogether foolish, because it is a hypocritical practice, that of pretending to be indifferent to those whom she really and legitimately loves. Preference is a legitimate feeling which may be always modestly manifested by any woman.

Traces of former customs still linger among us. "Giving the bride away" is a relic of the time when women were sold and paid for. The word "obey" recalls the days when it was more than a form. The veil is a reminder of the "care cloth," or canopy, with dependent curtains, borne over the bride's head by four attendants to conceal her blushes at the coarse remarks made by the crowd that attended her to the church. The rice comes from India, where it was thrown after brides in token of a hope that they might always have enough of the staple food of the country. Old shoes were thrown after German brides before the Christian era; and so on, through the whole list of wedding observances, there is nothing that has not probably been hallowed by centuries of use.

People very often embark in a flirtation without the faintest idea of the consequences. They only want to amuse themselves. But to get one's own fun at the cost of suffering to some one else is selfish and cowardly. And to trifle with the affections is to inflict the very keenest form of suffering of which the human race is capable. No doubt may girls would be shocked to think that anything so serious as suffering could come from their thoughtless flirtations. "Oh, it's only fun," they say. "It does a man good to be in love; he'll get over it fast enough." No doubt he will get over it with rapidity when he finds you are not the girl he though you were, but a mere heartless flirt; he will get over it with a swiftness which will be hardly flattering to you, but will be at a cost that you might be sorry for, if you only knew. First of all, he will have a much lower opinion of all women for your sake. Then he will probably lose his faith in honesty and truthfulness for the time being. He will think love a delusion, and sneer at a great many things he used to respect. If you have any womanly feeling about you, you will be sorry that you have been the cause of it all.

Are pretty girls handicapped? In some ways, yes; although it is readily conceded that a great many girls would be more than willing to be handicapped in the same fashion. "I don't want a pretty doll—I want a wife!" says Mr. Would be Wise. So, he looks with the greatest distrust on Miss Belle's lovely countenance, and straightway allies himself to a lady whose plainness is beyond question. Another thing; if a pretty girl has to earn her own living, her beauty is her greatest drawback. It is not only in books that mothers with grown-up sons look with suspicion on their well-favoured governesses. A lady I know was refused a very good appointment solely for this reason. What with criticism, misrepresentation, and generally accredited brainlessness, our fair damsel is seriously handicapped in the race of life. Matrimonially she is often outrun by her plain sister, owing to the density of some men, who are afraid of being "caught by a pretty face." If they would only believe what they must see around them every day—that our Mother Nature is no niggard, and often gives her gifts in showers!

The prettiest frock that the Princess of Wales has ever had was made for the Jubilee procession (says the *Daily Mail*). It is the softest crepe de chine, in that lovely shade best compared to ripe corn; and it is applique all over with transparencies of lace, so that it is not only cool looking but costly, and worthy of a very great occasion. The Princess has also ordered two evening dresses in Paris, one of them in white satin, which glitters with silver embroideries and sequins; and another one covered entirely with the lace which was on her wedding dress; and this is really an exquisite toilette.

From *Truth*: "I must tell you something funny about Lilia's landlady at Bournemouth. A few days after her arrival Lilia picked up a letter on the staircase, in seeing her own name, immediately read the document. This is the bit about her: 'She seems respectable, though rather horty and hard to please, but I was something suspicious of her at first, for she wears a T-gown at breakfast and dinner. The only lady I ever had before as wore a T-gown went into the Divorce Court, and I read the case and it all turned on a T-gown. I don't like 'em.'"

Dress at Ascot (writes a *Globe* gossip) was quite lovely. The muslins, gauzes, laces, fine embroideries on grass lawns, and such-like ethereal fabrics had it all their own way. Even the glace silks, unless of lightest colours and trimmed with chiffon and lace, looked hot and dowdy, and have about them a flavour of Sunday clothes, which is the very reverse of smart. There was a girl wearing a white embroidered muslin skirt over white silk, with the bodice a soft, but immaculately fitting, mass of mist-like chiffon and filmy lace, while her sash was in pink and ivory chené ribbon, and some little touches of tender green showed at neck and wrists. Her hat was a wide-brimmed one of white chiffon, trimmed with white ostrich plumes and pink roses and foliage. She looked nice enough to eat but would doubtless not have appreciated that method of evincing admiration. The Royal enclosure looked like a garden full of the loveliest of human blossoms, the men in their tall hats, and suits, as cool as conventionality permits, were admirable representatives of homely bees as they flitted from flower to flower, some of the portly and bumble variety, others gay and dangerous like wasps, while even the hum helps on our simile.

A few representatives of the sterner sex who had wisely elected to wear white duck trousers were my butterflies, though heaven grant to them a longer life than that of their winged prototypes. Early Victorian dress was much worn; of course, it would be. And in some instances it proved completely successful. On the whole, however, it had an air of posing for picturesque, not justified by the result. There were one or two cases where neither face nor figure were at all suited to the style, and the effect was funny, and not at all pretty. The younger the wearer and the less pronounced the style, the better was the result. One girl who had gone the whole way, even to white stockings and crossed elastic bands on the low-heeled black shoes, whose side curls under her big poke bonnet of Leghorn straw trimmed with white ostrich plumes and pink roses, were black and glossy, and whose dress was so assertive in its claim for simplicity, was promptly christened Fanny Squeers, and the name caught on until Fanny became quite a heroine of the occasion. The sunshades were quite features of the day so lovely were they, and as a rule they were at least cousins to the costumes, which is always charming.

One dress was of bright yellow grass lawn. The skirt was embroidered with a design of vines and clusters of grapes in white embroidery, the leaves simulated in lace work and the tendrils all done by hand, was made up over pale green silk, and worn with a full bodice caught with glace green sash and a hat raised at one side with a high white aigrette, while on the other drooping brim fell a garland of vine leaves and a small cluster of black grapes. The sunshade was of embroidery similar to the dress over yellow silk. Very effective also was a gown of corn-flower blue gauze, the hem surrounded by a fine deep design carried out in lace insertion and the bodice to correspond, all made up over a large moire and pale blue checked glace silk. It was very smart, as was a pretty toque of corn-flower blue chiffon with a high aigrette at one side of shaded blue and maize, and three upright ostrich feathers, all blue, and each fringed with marabout. The sunshade was of the checked silk covered with blue chiffon with lace insertion up each panel.

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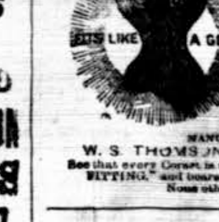

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